The Bombay Gazette

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No. 10,863—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

...UARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH ...HE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding ...y detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at ...ENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at ...ia and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the ...nding of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by ...hich they can reach England is to proceed to PLY-...OUTH DIRECT.

The passages of the steamers will continue to be ...celerated as much as possible. The last four steamers ...ave made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 25 ...ys. Until the Continental route is again open, passen-...ers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed ...extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

...ENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

...EAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, ...IBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1883. FRIDAY.
AUSTRALIA...	3664	600	F. Alderton	...28th Sept.
BOKHARA....	2932	500	H. Weighell	..5th Oct.
ASSAM	3033	500	S. F. Cole	..12th ,,
LOMBARDY..	2726	500	W. E. Breeze	..19th ,,
ROSETTA	3492	600	G. W. Brady	..26th ,,
GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	..2nd Nov.
CLYDE........	4124	750	E. M. Edmond	..9th ,,
SURAT........	3142	530	C. R. Edwards	..16th ,,
MIRZAPORE...	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	..23rd ,,
VENETIA......	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	..30th ,,

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, ...agon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey ...ssengers on board.

...assengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ...ALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRIN-...SI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

...he steamers marked L proceed direct to London call-...g at Plymouth. By the others passengers change ...ssels at Suez.

...EAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MEL-BOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
...HILLA	3500	600	W. Barratt	..21st Sept.
...RONA	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson	..5th ,,
...PAOLA......	3536	600	J. Reeves	..19th Oct.
...SAR-I-HIND.	4023	700	E. G. Stead	..2nd Nov.
...KIN.........	3990	600	A. Symons	..16th ,,
...ASSIS.....	3984	500	G. Scrivener	..30th ,,

...eturn Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates ...ll ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

...ombay, September 10, 1883.

...AVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at ...HORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

...O ALL PORTS OF ITALY.		To MARSEILLES.	
...Class ..R 300	including wines.	I Class ..R 520	including wines.
...do. ... 340		II do. 350	
...do. ... 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

...hildren under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

...assengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LON-...N FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the ...nd-books.

...discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to ...ssengers returning within three, six and twelve months ...spectively from the date of LANDING.

...e following or other first-class Steamers will leave ...mbay:—

...FFAELE RUBATTINO, on Monday .. 1st Oct., 1883.

...NILLA, on Thursday .... 1st Nov., 1883.

...assengers and heavy baggage are carried on board ...of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving ...llo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

...rough Railway Tickets to London, available ... ...ays.

...m Genoa, I Class Calais Route, R 95 Brighton Route R ...
...II do. do. .. 70 do. ...
...m Naples, I do. do. .. 145 do. ...
...II do. do. .. 105 do. ...

... Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., ...ly to

F. BOZZONI, Agent, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

...ombay, September 7, 1883.

...CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION. REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 25th Sept. ...carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

...rst class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
...ildren under three years of age free of charge.
,, over three and under eight ¼ charge.
,, ,, eight and under twelve ½ charge.

...he Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as ...ows:—

...a Calais and Dover (Mail).......... 1st class £ 7 5 0
...a Dieppe .... 1st class ,, 5 18 1

...assengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London ...of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket. ...r further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS, Agents.

...ombay, 21st June, 1883.

...USTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS ...ETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
...RWAERTS	F. Egger......	2,391	450	28th Sept.
...NDORA..........	G. Sturli.......	3,500	550	28th Oct.
...RENICE.........	P. Crillovich....	3,500	550	25th Nov.
...DUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th Dec.

... Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer. ...ates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and ...its, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as ...er:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 450	Rs. 280	Rs. 120

...ETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX ...ths at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
...IESTE OR BRINDISI.......	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

...eamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and ...INDISI on the 3rd of each month.

...EAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	HP.	To sail.
...RENICE.........	P. Crillovich...	3,500	550	27th Sept.
...DUSA..........	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	27th Oct.

...o Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the ...previous to sailing.

...NSURANCES effected by the General Insurance ...mpany (Limited), Marine Branch.

...r further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., ...ly to

J. JANNI, Agent.

...ssoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Sept. ...3.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

... S. ITALIA has arrived from GLASGOW ... and LIVERPOOL and is discharging in the ...ince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to SEND ...F BOATS for delivery of packages weighing over 20 ..., otherwise the same will be landed at their risk ...expense.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

WANTED

... EUROPEAN to assist in Exhibiting ... Machinery, Hardware, &c., at the forthcoming ...rnational Exhibition, Calcutta, with a view to his ...ng the management of business in the goods after-...ds. This would suit an Engineer or Gentleman with ...eneral business knowledge. Address H. R., care of ...NAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

NEWTOWN HOUSE SCHOOL, DUNS, SCOTLAND.

...HE MISSES LITHGOW, who conduct the above school, will be glad to receive Boarders ... India. A liberal education is given. ... Misses Lithgow are prepared to take full charge of ...oarders for the whole year. ...ny of the pupils were very successful in the ...ersity Local Examinations of this year. ...s is situated in a healthy and beautiful district of ...land. ...ference may be made to Rev. GEORGE MAC-...TER, Jeypore, Rajpootana, and in Scotland to Dr. ...W. CAMPBELL, Duns.

T. DREWET, M.E., CONSULTING ENGINEER, SURVEYOR AND VALUER, ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.

EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY. MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &c. PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED. ...HINERY, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS, ...HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED. ...s and Factories of all kinds estimated and contracted

AGENTS FOR

...es Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, invento of HODGART'S PRESSES, ...srs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire. ...itage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers. MANGANITE PAINTS, PROCTOR'S MECHANICAL STOKER, ...versal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE. 26, Apollo-street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,952 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th September, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,460 tons, on TUESDAY, 25th September, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st September, 1883, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th September, 1883.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
THE GREAT EVENT.
THIS THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 20TH.
The renowned and only
HUDSON'S SURPRISE-PARTY,
The donators of incessant mirth and music in a programme replete with all the latest novelties and sensations of the day,
read a few of the items.
The Schoolboys' Examination.
Hudson's Great Song and Dance on Stilts.
The Lime-trees by the River.
Fooling with Wrong Man.
Miss Ada Maven's latest London Songs.
Messrs. Hudson and Cottier's Grotesque Songs and Dances.
Miss Herbert's beautiful Ballads.
And the screaming sketch
THE AMERICANS IN PARIS.
New ballads, duets, funny sayings, &c.

Prices of Admission: Dress Circle Boxes to Hold 4, Rs. 12; Orchestra Stalls Rs. 3; Stalls Rs. 2; Pit Re. 1. Children half price; Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to Stalls and Pit only. Doors open at 8-30; Commence at 9. Plan of Theatre and Seats reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

T. HUDSON, Manager.

BRACELETS,

SILVER, GOLD, AND JEWELLED, Of the best London manufacture in the newest designs.
Each Rs. 20 to Rs. 500, Cash.
Jewellery of every description on sale by TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

BROOCHES,

SILVER, GOLD AND JEWELLED, Of the best London manufacture in the newest designs.
Each Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 165, Cash.
Jewellery of every description on sale by TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

LOCKETS,

Silver, Gold and Jewelled of the best London Manufacture in the newest Designs,
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 250 each.
Jewellery of every description on sale by TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

MEAT JUICE EXTRACTOR,

GARD'S PATENT,

MAKES good BEEF TEA without the possibility of failure.

The most efficient Apparatus for the purpose yet introduced.

Each Rs. 6-12, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

POCKET SPIRIT FLASKS.

STOUT glass bodies, half morocco leather-covered, with metal drinking cups and screw tops.
BRITANNIA METAL CUP AND TOP, From Rs. 2 to Rs. 5.
BRITANNIA METAL CUP AND TOP, with Shoulder Strap. From Rs. 5 to Rs. 8.
ELECTRO-PLATED CUP AND TOP, From Rs. 5 to Rs. 12.
ELECTRO-PLATED CUP AND TOP, with Shoulder Stray. From Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.
CHASED AND FIGURED PLATED CUPS. Gilt insides, plain tops, suitable for presentation. From Rs. 8 to Rs. 12-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INKSTANDS AND INKBOTTLES.

NEW PATENT CASKET INKS, Each Rs. 3 to Rs. 4, Cash.
RANSOME'S PATENT POCKET INKS, PORTABLE AND SECURE, Each Rs. 4 to Rs. 8. Cash.
REVOLVING LID PEWTER INKS, Each Rs. 3 to Rs. 6-12, Cash.
MOROCCO-COVERED REPORTER'S INKS, Each Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 2-4, Cash.
FANCY CUT GLASS INKS, Each Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 Cash.
ROUND SOLID CONE INKS, Each Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-12, Cash.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

AMERICAN NOVELTIES.

	Rs.	a.	
AIR PISTOLS Nickeled in wooden boxes, containing 6 darts, 1 box bullets, &c., small size..	8	0	each.
Ditto ditto ditto large size..	15	0	,,
BICYCLE ALARMS	3	0	,,
Ditto LAMPS	2	8	,,
CIGARETTE MACHINES	1	0	,,
ICE CREAM ditto	6	0	,,
COMBINATION TOOLS	1	8	,,
LIME SQUEEZERS........................	1	4	,,
SPIRIT LEVELS	1	0	,,
STENCIL PLATES in boxes complete of all sizes ....from Rs. 2 to	5	0	,,
FOLDING SHOE-HORNS with button hooks.	1	0	,,
WOODEN MUSTARD SPOONS........	0	4	,,
SALAD SPOON and FORK	0	8	,,

BOLTON AND COMPANY, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Division Forests for the season 1883-84 which is estimated at—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur taluka	4,000
Belgaum taluka	1,400
Total..................	5,400 Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara..................	2,250
Central Division of Kanara..................	150
Southern Division of Kanara..................	1,700
Total..................	4,100 Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per Khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the depots on the roadsides in the Forests, or Rs. 11 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta, and Honawur Bunders, will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the depôts in the Forests; but no tender of less than Rs. 7 for the former and Rs. 9½ for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 15th October, 1883.

W. PEYTON, Colonel, Conservator of Forests, S. D.

Conservator's Office, S. D., Camp Yellapur, 7th Sept., 1883.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED CONTRACTOR'S AGENT for Railway work. Apply by letter to Messrs. REDMOND & STEPHENS, Contractors, Southern Mahratta Railway, Gadag.

LOST AT THE FANCY DRESS-BALL

TWO white Rampore Chudders—one marked M. M.; the other quite new. The owners would be much obliged by their being sent to the Mess Sergeant, 2nd East Yorkshire Regt., who has in his possession two Rampore Chudders, one large, the other small, which were found in the Cloak Room after the Ball.

Poona, 18th Sept. 1883.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for filling up two quarry holes in the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital.

Plans and Specifications can be seen and forms of Tender obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed, and endorsed to be delivered at the Office of the Undersigned on or before the 28th instant.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, A.M.I.C.E., Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 19th September, 1883.

COATES AND CO.'S

ORIGINAL PLYMOUTH GIN.

THE best and purest spirit. Free from saccharine matter. An absolutely pure spirit with an extremely fine Gin or Geneva flavour, an agreeable stimulant and a wholesome dietetic.

This Gin is proved to be an exquisite product of the distiller's art, and if it is equalled, is certainly not surpassed in purity and wholesomeness by any other alcoholic beverage sold or consumed in this country.

Per case of one dozen Rs. 20.

BOLTON & COMPANY, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels, will be opened from the 1st October to visitors. There are eight separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS and Gymkhana, midway between the churches and the Government Offices, Library, &c., and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father, he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

Parbut House to let. Rent Rs. 300 for the season.

THE

FIRST AVENUE HOTEL,

HOLBORN, LONDON, will shortly be opened.

Strictly inclusive Tariff, without Fees.

THE FIRST AVENUE HOTEL, ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST IMPORTANT HOTELS IN LONDON OCCUPIES A CENTRAL POSITION, NEAR THE NEW COURTS OF JUSTICE, THE CITY, AND THE WEST END, ON THE DIRECT ROUTE THROUGH THE METROPOLIS.

The whole Building, including Sleeping Apartments, LIGHTED BY THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Special Postal, Telephonic, and Telegraphic Facilities inside the Building.

AMPLE AND VARIED TABLE D'HOTE IN THE SPACIOUS DINING-HALLS.

HANDSOME AND COMFORTABLE RECEPTION, READING, WRITING, BILLIARD, AND SMOKING ROOMS.

THE FIRST AVENUE HOTEL WILL BE Unsurpassed for Comfort, Convenience and Quick Service.

For Tariff, address the Manager.

THE FIRST AVENUE HOTEL, HOLBORN, LONDON.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held here on Friday, the 28th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Resolution of the Town Council, (1) recommending that a grant of Rs. 2,000 be made, from Surplus Cash Balance, to defray the cost of preparing an address of welcome to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., and of a casket to contain the address; and (2) expressing the opinion that the Municipal expenditure in connection with the arrival of the Duke and Duchess should be limited to that on the address and the casket.

2. Letter from Messrs. Vurjeevandas Madhowdas, Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and 45 other rate-payers, requesting the Corporation to reconsider its Resolution of the 7th instant, as regards the sum of Rs. 50,000 recommended therein to be spent in connection with public festivities in honor of their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with the object of reducing the same to a moderate figure.

3. Sanction to be asked, as recommended by the Town Council, to the payments, amounting to Rs. 14,699 from Surplus Cash Balance, as per detail circulated to the members of the Corporation.

4. Sanction to be asked, as recommended by the Town Council, to an arrangement with the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet fund and properties, by which, in exchange for a piece of Municipal ground lying on the south-eastern side of Gibbs-road (admeasuring 278·66 square yards, or thereabout), the said Trustees give up to the Municipality a plot of land, admeasuring 293·88 square yards, or thereabout, situate on the E. S. E. of the compound of the Tower of Silence, the land so transferred to the Municipality being required for the improvement line of Gibbs-road.

5. Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, on the subject of the applications that have been made or permission to sell sheep or goats in DeLisle-road.

By order of the Chairman,

H. WYNFORD BARROW, Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secy. Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, 19th Sept., 1883.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION. Suit No. 371 of 1881.

GORDHUNDAS WALLJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in Withulwady, outside the Fort ....Plaintiff.

vs.

RUTTONSEY WALLJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in Withulwady, outside the Fort, and Walljee Dhurrumsey, Hindoo inhabitant of Bombay, residing in Withulwady, outside the Fort............................Defendants

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree made in the above suit on the 17th day of July, 1883, the undersigned will on behalf of the plaintiff and the defendants abovenamed, and in conjunction, if possible, with the mortgagee Thackersey Govindjee, sell through Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, by Public Auction, at the premises, on the 21st day of September, 1883, at 4 p.m., the right, title and interest of the plaintiff and defendants abovenamed, in all that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts, bearing new Survey No. 1470, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 761, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed in the books of the Municipality under No. 117, which said piece or parcel of land, messuage and hereditaments were formerly in the possession of the said Walljee Dhurrumsey and his tenants, and are now in the possession of the said Goverdhun Walljee and his tenants, and are situated on the west side of Withulwady-street in the Island of Bombay, and are bounded on the north by the property of Dhama Moorgay, on the south by the property of Sittaram Ballajee, on the west by the property of Kessowjee Dadajee, and on the east by the said Withulwady-street.

For conditions of sale and other information apply to the undersigned at their office No. 1, Hummum-street, within the Fort.

Dated this 8th day of September, 1883.

TYABJEE & DAYABHAI, Solicitors, High Court.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the Hotel de l' Europe No. 10, Meadow-street, the whole of the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood hotel furniture, handsome mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by JOHN BENNETT and Co. with balls, cues, lamps, marking board, &c., complete, liquor bar, bedsteads, dining and writing tables, drawing and dining-room chairs, couches, &c., the same comprises glassware, dinner and tea services, cutlery, &c., handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished hotel furniture, such as dining-table in 6 pieces, circular dining-tables, sideboard, Mallet pattern without-arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, and oblong tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, sofas, a handsome mahogany full sized slate billiard table by John Bennett, with balls, cues, marking board, complete, billiard lamp, teak and camp cots, dressing and washing-tables, cupboards, large pier glasses in gilt frame, dispense articles, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Army Clothing, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, sell by Public Auction at 1 p.m., at the Army Clothing Department, Nesbit-lane, Byculla—

100 bales cloth serge and leather cuttings.
82 yards rifle green and yellow broadcloth, cloth and serge, remnants, serge frocks, kinkerbockers and gaiters, Native Infantry cloth and serge, trousers, sashes, 1,200 skims black sewing silk, carpets, lotas, &c.
708 u serviceable cork helmets, puggrees, &c.
140 great coats infantry capes, &c.
3827 ,, ,, followers.
750 sheets waterproofs.
816 coats lascars or followers.
91 pyjamas do.
2324 belts flannel.
71 canvas forks.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed within three days from the day of sale,

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 20th September, 1883.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S RENOWNED SPIRITS.

Cash. Per doz. Rs.	a.				Cash. Per doz. Rs.	a.
54	0	... Special invalid	... BRANDY	... O. O. O. O. ...	54	0
			Matured expressly for Medicinal use, 15 years old.			
33	0	... Fine Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O. O. ...	33	0
			The celebrated Heart-labelled pure, soft, and delicate.			
30	0	... Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O. ...	30	0
			A choice matured Spirit.			
26	0	... Pale	... BRANDY	... O. ...	26	0
			Good and pure.			
22	8	... Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Glenlivet ...	22	8
			The cream of Scotch Whiskies.			
22	8	... Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Irish ...	22	8
			Soft, mellow, and mild.			
15	0	... Superior	... HOLLANDS	... Old ...	15	0
			A good wholesome spirit.			
20	0	... Plymouth	... GIN	... Dry ...	20	0
			Very palatable flavour.			
18	0	... Unsweetened	... GIN	...Very superior...	18	0
			Pure and fine by age.			
17	0	... Sweetened	... GIN	... Old Tom ...	17	0
			High quality and delicate flavour.			
22	8	... Finest	... RUM	... Old Jamaica ...	22	8
			An exquisite spirit softened by age.			

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Drab Merino, with long sleeves, for the homeward journey or cool climates, each	6	8
Grey Scotch Shetland Lambswool, long sleeves, very warm, recommended for cold climates	7	0

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,, sheets and rollers (best quality)... 30		0
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Complete Suits various Patterns, splendid material... ... ... Rs. 45 and 50		0

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NOTICES.

THE GAIETY COMPANY.

PROPRIETORS, Messrs. NORVILLE & FERRELL, WILL OPEN THE GAIETY THEATRE FOR A SHORT SEASON ON MONDAY, 1ST OCTOBER. THREE ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMMES Will be presented weekly. OPENING PERFORMANCE RUTH'S ROMANCE, AND LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, Burlesque.

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TO MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS, and STOREKEEPERS.—The Export Agency Company (Limited) Commission Merchants and Manufacturers, Agents.—Board of Direction: F. G. Arbuthnot, Esq., (late of Coorg, Madras), Brigden Place, Bexley; A. Brandreth, Esq., Bengal Civil Service (retired), 81, Onslow Square, London, W.; B. D. Colvin, Esq. (late of Calcutta), Oriental Club, London, W.; C. Mertens, Esq. Messrs. C. Mertens & Co.), 5, Billiter Square, London, E. C.; J. H. Neck, Esq., Merchant (Managing Director), 65, Leadenhall-street, London, E. C. Head Office and Warehouse: 65 and 65a, Leadenhall-street, London, E. C. Bankers: The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited. The Company, acting as Export Agents for a large number of Manufacturers of every description of British and Foreign goods, are enabled to execute indents at the lowest current prices with fullest cash and shipping discounts, and free of charge to buyers for Agency Commission (except in the case of a few specialities). Terms—Bank Credit for amount of order, or 50 per cent. cash on account and balance in exchange for shipping documents. The Company is willing to appoint Agents in the Colonies and abroad, where not already represented.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

BY TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price Re. 1; postage half annas.

SWIFT & FARROW, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c. UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS. No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE ACTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the city of Bombay hereby invites TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CAST IRON and ZINC VENTILATING SHAFTS and of Cast Iron Pipes and sundry Fittings for House Connections for a portion of the new sewerage scheme.

2. The Drawings can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned, where also can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 per copy printed copies of the conditions of contract comprising:

1. Articles of Agreement.
2. Specification.
3. Schedule of Rates and Bill of Quantities.
4. Form of Tender.
5. Sketches of Castings.

3. No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash.

4. Tenders must be duly signed and sealed, addressed to DR. T. S. WEIR, Acting Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and delivered at the Office of the Commissioner not later than noon on WEDNESDAY, the 24th October, 1883.

5. The Acting Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Acting Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer Municipality.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality Sewerage Department, Bombay, 1st September, 1883.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BICYCLES and TRICYCLES.—Just received a splendid assortment for racing and ordinary use; also a few YOUTH'S TRICYCLES; all of BEST COVENTRY MAKE, with Ball bearings, &c., &c.—H. A. GEYER & Co. 7, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE daily increasing sale of the SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES is a sufficient proof of their superiority over all others. The entire satisfaction they give enhances their sale every year innumerably. Sale in 1882—603,293. For cash or on hire. Price lists post free, 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

RECEIVED FRESH CHEESE, CHEAP WRITING-DESKS, HAND-BAGS, TOYS, and Tasmanian Jams, &c. An inspection is requested.—BARTON & Co., Bombay.

WANTED.—A Light, Second-hand BAROUCHE in good order. Address, stating terms, "S. L." *Gazette* Office.

WANTED by a Gentleman a COUPLE of BRIGHT, AIRY ROOMS in the Fort with or without board. Apply "Z. Y. X.", this paper.

FOR SALE. the property of H. A. Acworth, C. S., a Pony and Pony-cart, with harness, Rs. 250; A. D. B. C. F. 500 bore express Rifle, Rs. 300.

HATS.—JUST RECEIVED, new shape Sun Hats and Helmets by the best makers. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

NOVELTIES in real silver ALBERT CHAINS, new designs, at Rs. 7 only. Satisfaction guaranteed.—FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

MRS. HANNAH BARD has taken over charge of THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, and requests the public to patronise the place.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

DAMASK TABLE LINEN, bed sheets, Turkish honeycomb, and hukaback towels, &c., at Y. A. LACKA & Co., General Outfitters, Fort Bombay.

A CRITIC CRITICISED.—Notes by Bishop Meurin on the Rev. Luke Rivington's Letter in Defence of the Eight Anglican Bishops' Message. Price 4 As. Examiner Press, Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW.—TO BE LET for 3 months, from middle of October, a furnished BUNGALOW in Doongersey-road, Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply to LYON & Co.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, Mahableshwer, WILL BE OPENED from 1st OCTOBER, 1883. It is the best situated and specially built for the COMFORT of LODGERS.—C. COWASJEE SHAPOORJEE, Proprietor

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bedroom, or dining room chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed, and eminently adapted for up-country use. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD, at POONA, the property of the late E. CORDEAUX, C.S., a handsome English-built BAROUCHE, by Laurie and Marner, newly done up and in excellent order, new English HARNESS and pair of Australian MARES. The whole turnout to be sold complete or separate. For particulars apply to Major M. A. ROWLANDSON, Presidency Pay Office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BACON, on Cut; also Cheddar Gruyere and Odam Cheese. Raspberry Syrup for cooling drinks. PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo-street.

NOTICES.

THE NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Limited.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS in Bombay of the above Company, are PREPARED to issue POLICIES at CURRENT RATES.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS against the late SEXTUS HOWARD PHILLPOTTS, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, or being INDEBTED to him, are requested to send in a statement of their claims and liabilities to the undersigned within TWO MONTHS from the date of this notification. After that period no claims will be entertained.

FRANK C. O. BEAMAN, C.S., Ahmedabad, Executor (in India) to the late S. H. Phillpotts, Esq., C.S.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY. Limited.

NOTICE.—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the shareholders held on the 14th September, 1883, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees (65) sixty-five per share will be payable to the registered shareholders at the office of the undersigned on and after the 20th September, 1883, on production of share certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th September, 1883.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the RATES of SUBSCRIPTION for TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION with the Company's Central and other Exchanges have been REDUCED as follows:—

For Mercantile Firms, Joint Stock Companies, Banks, and Mills.................................Rs. 200 per annum.
Oor Professional men, Brokers, and Shops other than Joint Stock Companies..........................Rs. 150 do.
For Private Residences.............Rs. 100 do.

Rates for Private Lines remain unchanged.

It is anticipated that a very large number of new subscribers will be secured with this reduction.

An Exchange will shortly be opened on Malabar Hill, and the attention of Medical Professional men and Residents in that part of Bombay is directed to the advantages derived from the rapid and accurate verbal communication which the Exchange system affords. Ladies will be permitted to use the Exchange for a period of three ...

... Secretaries and Agents.

EARLY IN OCTOBER WILL BE PUBLISHED IN CALCUTTA

THE INDIAN REVIEW,

CONTAINING THE "CREAM:" OF CURRENT LITERATURE,

EDITED BY F. J. ROWE, M. A., & W. T. WEBB, M. A.

WHICH—in addition to a *resumé* of current events to be entitled "THE MONTH" and REVIEWS and NOTICES of WORKS published in India—will contain the CREAM or essence of all the best Reviews and Magazines, Quarterly, Monthly, and Weekly, appearing in Europe and America; thus presenting, as far as may be possible, a MICROCOSM OF CURRENT LITERATURE, SCIENCE, FINE ART, MUSIC, NEW INVENTIONS, ASTRONOMICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL and LITERARY NOTES and GOSSIP, NOTICES of NEW WORKS, FICTION, POETRY, TRAVEL, ETC., ETC.

It is believed that this REVIEW, which will be ably and carefully edited, will enable men whose pursuits occupy them too entirely to allow of much time being given to reading to keep abreast of the current literature and thought of the day, and will assist them in the selection of such books as will suit their individual tastes or wants.

"CREAM," which will be a "MONTHLY," will be printed in large type, on good paper, and will contain about one hundred and fifty pages, royal octavo size, similar to the *Nineteenth Century*, *Contemporary* and *National Reviews*, and will be stitched, like them, in a stout serviceable cover.

Great care and trouble have been taken to secure able collaborateurs, and the Review will in all respects be so compiled, arranged and printed as to bear favorable comparison with the best publications of the kind, its scope and intentions being considered. Further, as containing the essence of all, it will be a publication unique in its line; and, should the Proprietors meet with the support they confidently anticipate, they are sanguine enough to believe they will be able to make it a popular and abiding institution in India.

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Intending Subscribers should send their names and address in full, with remittances made payable to

W. H. TARGETT, "THE ASIAN" Office, 4. Waterloo-street, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19.

MARKETS closed on account of Parsee holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, 1,349 tons, Captain G. Soutar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah (5th Sept.), with a general cargo, and eight deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nerbudda, 1,948 tons, Captain John Lang, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Colonel Goodfellow, Mr. Narrayen Gunesh, and 18 deck.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Clan Alpine (s) ...	Berudt	Jeddah, Sept. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Ta Hongkong	Berudt......	Singapore.
	Nerbudda (s)......	Lang........	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Mond Hartmann, to Calcutta.
Steamer Euphrates, to Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Clan Alpine, to Jeddah, &c.
Steamer Cheriban, to Marseilles via Kurrachee.
Steamer Rohilla, to China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel	Commander	From
14	Madras (s)	Liddiard	Rangoon, Sept. 5.
	Culna (s)	Sanders	Bombay, Aug. 22.
	Barbadian	McLean	Mauritius, Aug. 23.
	Sheila	Pearse	Liverpool, May 30.
	Atist Rohoman ...	Nacoda	Muscat, Aug. 13.
15	Ardgowan (s)	Brown	London, June 10.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 14.—Steamer City of Oxford.
Sept. 15.—Steamers Britania, Lennox, Japan, and Kilwa. Ships Siren, and Star of Italy. Barque Alphonsine Zelie.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lepanto s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 1,500 cwts. rapeseed, A. Blaschek and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Newminster s—1,200 cwts. linseed, and 3,200 cwts. wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

California s—2,000 cwts. wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.
Cheribon s—10,00 cwts. wheat, 10,044 cwts. linseed, and 8,000 cwts. mowra flowers, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nerbudda s—116 bales cotton, Visram Ebram and Co.; 3 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.; 1.0 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

Abadie, Lieut. Col., 9th Lancers, on leave, from England.
Crafton, Lieut., R.H.A., on leave, from England.
Watson, Major, 26th Bombay N.I., on leave, from England.
Sinclair, Lieut., 1st Belooch, on leave, from England.
Knox, Lieut.-Col., 14th Hussars, on leave, from England.
Cooke, Lieut., York and Lancaster, on duty, from Aden.
West, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Pierce, Col., 16th Bombay N.I., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 18.

Foord, Col., 23rd Madras L. I., on duty to, Nagpore.
Hooper, Major, 4th Madras L. C., on duty, to Nagpore.

September 19.

Goodfellow, Col., R. E., on duty, to Carwar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Lieut. G. W. Roughton is appointed to take command of "E." Company until further orders.

By order A. H. ATKINSON,
Capt. and Adjt., B.V.R.C.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjaub Government Gazette.*)

Baron J. Bentinck, Assist. Commr., Sialkot, has obtained privilege leave of absence, for 3 obtained privilege leave of absence, for 2 months, from 8th Sept.

Capt. C. F. Massy, Offg. Depy. Commr., is on being relieved at Dera Ghazi Khan, transferred to Hissar, and appointed to officiate as Depy. Commr. of that dist., during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Ogilvie.

Major the Hon'ble G. C. Napier, C.I.E., Judl. Assist., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Govt., is appointed to officiate as Depy. Commr., Simla, from 7th Sept. vice Mr. W. Coldstream, transferred.

Mr. J. W. Macnabb, Commr. and Supdt., Umballa Div., has obtained privilege leave of absence, for 3 months from 8th Sept.

Mr. W. Coldstream, Depy. Commr., is, on being relieved at Simla, transferred to Umalla, and appointed to officiate as Commr. and Supdt. of that Div., during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. W. Macnabb.

Mr. C. Aldridge, Assist. Dist. Supt. of Police, Amritsar, has obtained 1 month's privilege leave, from 20th Aug.

Mr. A. G. Mayne, Offg. Assist. Dist. Supdt. of Police, is transferred from Lahore, to Amritsar Dist.

The following transfers are made from 1st Oct.:—Mr. M. Morris, Dist. Supdt. of Police, from Gujrat to Kangra Dist.; Mr. S. J. Stone, Dist. Supdt. of Police, from Kangra to Gujrat Dist.

Lieut. J. T. Evatt, 2nd Battalion, Dorsetshire Regt. (attached to 2nd Punjab Infy.), is granted leave to Rawalpindi and Calcutta from 10th Sept. 1883 to 10th March 1884, to study the Native languages.

Dr. J. Ferguson made over charge of the duties of Supdt. of the Mooltan Dist. Jail to Surg. T. R. Mulroney on 28th Aug.

Surg.-Maj. G. McB. Davis made over charge of the duties of Supdt. of the Bannu Jail to Surg. J. G. Hancock on 20th July.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 18th September, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·859
Temperature of the Air	80·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·6
Dew Point	73·8
Relative humidity of Air................	·807
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	7·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ...	81·8
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)...	74·8
General Direction of Wind* ....WNW, WSW, SE, W.	WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	144
Fall of Rain*	0·04
Total fall during the month	5·59
" " " year	72·14

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

For Judgment.

357-82—Payne and G.—Trikum Nathoo vs. Ruttonjee Bomonjee—Pestonji K.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

31-81—Macfarlane and E. (for pauper) Currim Adumji vs. Mahomed Adumji and others—Tyabji and D.—Part heard.

237-82—Mirza H. K. Haji Seedick bin Sahebna vs. Hafiza and another—M. M. Munshi.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTH.

LIVINGSTONE—September 10, at Peermaad, the wife of Duncan Livingstone, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HANNAN—BELL—September 17, at Madras, J. Hannan, to Miss A. Bell, both of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.
SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
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Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. VORWAERTS and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.
SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.
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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1883.

THAT we live in an age of progress is one of the proudest boasts of nineteenth century administrators. Nothing can now be effected by mediocrity in any station of life. Competitive examinations have been introduced everywhere, and taken the place of old-world nominations and interest, and educational attainments have almost universally been adopted as a standard of excellence. And in this none can deny that we have made a step in advance, and are working on proper lines. Yet, when practical results are taken into consideration and commented on by those who have the best opportunities of judging of the actual working of the systems, concerned as they are with its application to the petty details of administration, it would appear that this craze for purely intellectual pre-eminence has been introduced into places in which it is, to say the least, in advance of the times. That an educational standard should be fixed for promotion in the European service is without doubt a most wholesome and necessary measure. But that a hard-and-fast rule should be laid down for promotion in the Native Army does not seem to be equally necessary, or to put it even more strongly, would appear to be a measure much to be deprecated. Rightly to perceive the difference between the two cases, it is necessary to glance for a moment at the composition of the Native Army of the Presidency. The return of castes and countries of any regiment of the Bombay Army will make it patent to any one, however ignorant he may have been beforehand of the constitution of our Native Army, that there is a very large admixture of men of various castes and nationalities, from the up-country Sikh and Punjabi to the Concani of the southern lowlands. Now, it is a fact well known to regimental officers that the educational attainments of the various castes are by no means even. Whether this is the result of inability or disinclination to acquire learning among certain castes, and aptitude or zeal for the attainment of knowledge in the other, it is not now our purpose to inquire. The fact remains that, excepting a few Mahomedans, the low-caste Hindoos are, as a rule, the best educated men in every regiment. In making this selection we have excepted line boys, who are generally, in the matter of education, far in advance of the recruits obtained from the villages: and naturally so, since from their earliest boyhood they have been in attendance at the regimental school, and have been duly impressed with the idea by their parents that their aim and object in life should be to become writers in one of the regimental offices. For lations, and after all they are but an unimportant factor, as in comparatively few cases do they attain the physique necessary for the ranks.

To return, then, to the ordinary run of recruits as they are brought in from their villages by the recruiting parties. Though they have all the same opportunities of attending the regimental school; though, in fact, the same attendance is required of all, yet it is an acknowledged fact that the number of certificates, especially those of the higher classes, obtained by Sikhs and Punjabis is very small, even in proportion to their numbers, when compared with those obtained by the lower castes of the Hindoos. Looking through a return of the educational certificates in any native regiment, it will be seen that the vast majority have been obtained by Purwaris, Mochis, Maiters, Baiders, &c., with a small admixture of higher caste Mahrattas, and a few Mahomedans. And as we ascend in the scale of educational certificates, and come to the first and second classes, this disproportion increases, and becomes more and more marked. That this is to be deplored goes without saying, but there appears to be no remedy for it. One man may take a horse to the water, but twenty won't make him drink: it is one thing to send a man to school, another to make him learn. The order has now been in force some time, by which promotion is barred to those who are not in possession of at least a third-class school certificate, and as yet it seems to have yielded no good fruit in an additional thirst for learning among the up-country men. Naturally it may be said, if they do not choose to learn, and neglect the opportunities of mental improvement that are put in their way, they have nobody but themselves to thank if they do not obtain promotion, but remain as they started till the end of their service. True, but there is another side to the picture. Let us glance at it briefly. In accordance with the orders, and strictly adhering to the school certificates rule, the promotions are made from those whose educational attainments are the highest. Then, unfortunately, yet another consideration has to be taken into account. Each caste must be represented in each grade in proportion to its strength in the regiment. Here the commanding officer finds himself on the horns of a dilemma. Is he to waive the educational standard in favour of the proportion of castes or *vice versâ*? And as he works higher up the grades, the difficulties increase, till at last when he comes to the promotions to the commissioned ranks he finds himself in a most awkward predicament. Again, viewed in another light, we find the hard-and-fast rule of educational attainments militating against the due recognition of professional capacity. It is not hard to imagine—in fact, the experience of many regimental officers will, we have no doubt, bear us out when we say—that, among the uneducated many who are not in possession of the required certificates, there are a very large proportion of men who, by reason of their readiness of resource and personal strength of character, are far more fitted for command in subordinate positions, or even of detached parties on service, than their more studious, but less practical, comrades. And it should always be borne in mind that as with Europeans, so it is with natives; it is not every man in whom his comrades have the confidence, mingled with that respect which is akin to fear, which obtains a ready obedience; in fact, to put it shortly, it is not every man who is fitted by nature to command men, and in the Bombay Army men of this stamp are found few and far between among the higher education-wallahs. That these qualities may be found united in some, we do not doubt for a moment, and can only felicitate the commanding officer who has such men in his regiment as being the possessor of a real *khub-i-gunj*, a perfect treasure of excellence. But we cannot hide from ourselves that such cases are rare at present. No doubt, when the benefits of education become better known and appreciated among the military classes at large, instances of the difficulties to which we have alluded will become rarer by degrees, until eventually they disappear entirely.

We have, it may be said, an old-world prejudice in favour of physical excellence in all matters connected with our Army; and we would be sorry to see the higher native grades filled by mere bookworms of indifferent physique, to the exclusion of those who have spent their time—perhaps, in these days of educational enlightenment, we should rather say wasted it—in such profitless exercises as developing their muscles and powers of endurance in the *talimkhana*. For the educated sepoy, puffed up with the importance of being a certificate-wallah, begins to hold his head so high that he thinks it beneath him to struggle in the *mitti* of the *talimkhana*, or race with his less educated comrades. This may, however, be generally attributed to the fact that he always gets beaten, as instances are very rare in which the first-class certificate-wallah is also the champion *pahlwan* of his regiment. Excellence in the double capacity is beyond the powers of the average native of the military classes; he cannot grasp, as a rule, the importance of cultivating alike the powers of mind and body. A wrangler and double blue in the person of one man would be an enigma to him that he could not solve. He could not understand it. Time, however, works wonders, and no doubt we may hope to see even this wonder worked in time. But we would suggest that as it is likely to be some time before this happy consummation is attained, it would be as well to guard against an influx of weakly, but well-informed, certificate-wallahs into the non-commissioned ranks, where experience shows that they have little or no influence over their comrades, to the exclusion of many men less educated, but by nature more fitted for these responsible posts. It is the non-commissioned officers of the weakly, educated class, without the influence with their comrades to enforce a ready obedience to their commands, who are, especially in regiments, composed largely of young soldiers, the great cause of insubordination. Till, then, the great result of combined intellectual and physical attainments is reached, or to put it in other words, till the certificate-wallahs are not confined to a few castes, we would advance, with all diffidence, our theory of what educational attainments are the requisites of a good non-commissioned, and eventually perhaps commissioned, officer. A thorough knowledge of drill, and readiness to apply what he knows to the varying circumstances of the moment; a knowledge of musketry, as shown rather by his ability to shoot straight himself, and show others how to do the same, than by his volubility in giving forth, parrot-like, pages of theoretical instruction from the book, and asking a number of set questions and teaching an equal number of set answers; tact in the management of men on and off parade, and force of character, by which he will see every order he gives obeyed to the letter. With non-commissioned officers of that stamp, there would be no room for doubt whether instructions confided to them would be intelligently carried out. But is the school-room the place to find them? At present, we say certainly not.

THE German press are, no doubt, anxious to make some political capital out of Mr. Gladstone's meeting with the Czar at Copenhagen. We are not surprised to hear that "the English press attach no importance to the incident." In England, now-a-days, a Minister is not such a despot that his interviews with the autocrat of Russia should be reckoned as an event of the first importance, Mr. Gladstone started on a yachting trip, and in the course of it he met the Czar. It is said he came across His Imperial Majesty "at various entertainments," but whether he did or not, the matter is of no greater importance than his meetings with M. Clemenceau last autumn. When a British Prime Minister is on his travels, he must meet somebody, and whether it be a Czar or a Radical cannot greatly affect a country whose policy depends on popular suffrage.

No great importance should be attached to the fortunes of the French in Tongking. Whether they capture Hué or leave it alone won't affect the result of the present stance which interests us most is that M. Challemel-Lacour should have taken leave at a moment when the question of peace or war with China was about to be decided. The late editor of the *Republique Française* was the representative of the "forward" policy in "Colonial" affairs. When he retires in favour of M. Jules Ferry, we may rest assured that it is the duty of this distinguished professor to make peace on any reasonable terms.

EXHIBITION OF LANDSCAPE SKETCHES AND PICTURES AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MR. ALEXANDER SCOTT has lately been exhibiting in Peliti's rooms a series of pictures and sketches. These paintings have received the universal approbation of those who have viewed them. It has often been a cause of wonder that amongst the number of landscape artists in England, there have been so few bold enough to forsake the beaten—one might almost say "worn out"—paths of artistic study at home, for the hitherto unpainted regions of picturesque beauty abroad. Those who have done so never appear, by any chance, to have made their way further eastward than Egypt, and in every case that I can call to mind even this advance has been made more with the object of securing appropriate backgrounds and accessories to scriptural and historical compositions than with any earnest desire to reproduce—in true landscape form—transcripts of Oriental scenery pure and simple. There are, no doubt, many and ample reasons for this, into which, were sufficient space at my disposal, it would not be uninteresting to enter. Let it suffice, however, to express my belief that this seeming negligence of so much that is most sublime is caused not by any want of appreciation amongst the artists themselves, but rather by a fear of that want of appreciation amongst the patrons of art at home. There are few of our artists, in fact, who can venture to paint just what they choose. The large majority, not from choice, but from absolute necessity, have to restrict their efforts to meeting the wants of dealers and the picture-buying public with familiar home scenes. That there should result from this a great deal of sameness of wearisome repetition and inevitable plagiarism is not, under the circumstances, to be wondered at. Those who have visited the Fairy Glen—Bettoos-e-Coed, North Wales, cannot have failed to be struck with the immense number of artists who, day by day and year by year, congregate there to reproduce *ad infinitum* pictures of this doubtless pretty but certainly much over-estimated and over-painted resort. I call to mind a drawing in *Punch*, which was published some years ago, illustrating the frequent appearance of paintings taken from this much favoured spot. Every point from which a good view could be obtained was occupied by a white sketching umbrella, reminding one of nothing so much as a foreground of gigantic mushrooms. Of the brood of art aspirants—they scarcely deserve a better name—who spend their time, their lives, in depicting little bits here and little bits there, I have nothing to say, unless it be to express my sorrow that so much talent, which might develop into grand work, is cramped and stultified by an ambition never rising to anything beyond typical lane-scenes, typical fields, and typical ditches.

To this class of artists Mr. Alexander Scott, whose pictures have lately been on view here, does not belong. He has, I believe, made it his mission—and he is the first professional painter who has done so—to travel over the greater part of India in search of the picturesque, and he appears to have been very successful in his search. In his most interesting series of Indian subjects we find views of Jubbulpore, Bahawulpore, Cawnpore, Delhi, Agra, Benares, and Calcutta, representing the plains. Whilst for the hill subjects, by far, as they should be, the most numerous, are sketches from all over Cashmere with its ancient ruins, forests, rivers, lakes, and mountains, conspicuous amongst the latter being views of the Kolahoi, Haramuk, Amenath, and that wonder of the North—the towering Nanga Parbat—its height, being close upon 27,000 feet above sea-level. Tracing, from point to point, the whole length of our great northern barrier from east to west, are views in Kulu, Narkunda, Simla, Mussoorie, the Valley of the Sacred Ganges and Jumna with their parent mountains, Jamnootria and Gangootria, and again in Darjeeling with the most lofty of these unattainable peaks—Everest, Kinchinjunga, and Dhawalagiri. Mr. Scott's work also includes many subjects from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, illustrated in the former by the Neilgherry, Khoonda, and Palghat ranges; in the latter by the ghauts of the Bombay Presidency.

A private view of the pictures was held under the patronage of Lady Stewart; and all society, headed by the Marchioness of Ripon, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, attended, and many were the flattering remarks passed upon the surprising range of subjects depicted and the pleasing *tout ensemble* of the whole collection, which reminded one of those bijou exhibitions so frequently seen in London and on the Continent. But few of the pictures were for sale, as Mr. Scott undertakes only to reproduce, and not to part with the originals, which latter, I believe, are intended to form part of a much larger collection of foreign scenes to be exhibited in London. Amongst the many demands for replicas that resulted from their being shown to the Simla public I would note in particular a little gem of a picture of a Hindoo temple with its green tank and groups of palm-trees, from which Lady Ripon has ordered a copy. Before proceeding to a review of the numerous larger works on view, which have for the most part been exhibited by their respective owners, it may be as well to remark, with regard to Mr. Scott's sketches, that to few artists is given the power to paint, in one short sitting, with any regard to detail, a picture that may properly be called finished. Not one of the hundred and twenty exhibited on this occasion but bore the marks of patient care and truthfulness to nature; together with a breadth of effect, freedom, and dexterity of execution, and sweetness of colouring hard to surpass, the treatment of skies and distances was perfect.

I shall now briefly describe a few of the finished pictures, which to the number of forty were also on view. No. 10—the Kolahoi glacier and upper gorge of the Liddar, Cashmere—one of a series of pictures ordered by H. H. the Maharajah of Cooch Behar—was generally pronounced to be the finest, as it was the largest, in the collection. The great Kolahoi, sparkling with the rosy coral light of sunset, towers up in the extreme distance, and from the rocks in the foreground the eye wanders from crag to crag, in numerous receding masses, till further detail is lost in the mist which skirts the base of the mountain. The rank luxuriance of forest growth upon the rocks is most skilfully delineated, as are also their reflections in the silent pools of the gorge itself, a slight ripple on the surface aiding by its delicate gradations the vast perspective of the whole.

H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore is the possessor of eight pictures, that marked No. II. being quite a *tour-de-force* of brilliant colouring combined with a subtle harmony which almost rivals the most brilliant conceptions of Fortunz. The subject is "On the Ridge above Gulmargh, Cashmere." The pure ether of the sky radiant with irridescence, the exquisite aerial gray of the mass of mountains, sparkling with sunlit snow, all brought into strong relief by the profusion of many-hued flowers occupying the whole foreground, is quite a novel arrangement, and rendered in a most masterly manner.

However, I must stop here for to-day, or I shall trespass too much on your space. I shall to-morrow continue my review of a few of the larger pictures, and shall also endeavour to give you an account of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's fancy-dress ball which came off at Benmore on Thursday last with great *éclat*. The attendance was very large, and all Simla was present. The scene was one of unusual brilliancy, and most of the dresses were tastefully and artistically conceived. This ball has been looked forward to for months past, and the invitations were issued last May, I think, in order that there might be no inconvenience and hurry in getting up the costumes. The result, as may be conceived, was marvellous as far as the dresses were concerned, and I never remember to have seen, at least not in India, so great a success, from that point of view, as was the ball of Thursday last.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA REMONSTRATES WITH PRIVATE THOMAS ATKINS.

THOMAS ATKINS, Thomas Atkins,
Listen to me, if you please;
If you'll only go on soldiering
You shall have some bright rupees.

What's the reason, tell me, Thomas,
That you've fallen out with me?
Don't you like your beef and mutton,
Don't you like your new khakee?

Don't you like parade work, Thomas,
Marching round to fife and drum?
Or perhaps the canteen sergeant
Mixes water with your rum?

Do you miss Old England, Thomas,
Miss the girls with pleasant laugh,
Miss the public-houses, Thomas,
Where you sucked down half-and-half?

Do you miss the evening saunter,
Dressed out all so spick and span,
Walking out in summer weather,
Making love to Mary Ann?

In this country, Thomas Atkins,
There are many pleasures, too;
Only let me mention just a few.

Here the sun is always shining,
(Perhaps it's just a trifle hot)—
You must stay all day in barracks,
Which, perhaps, you'd rather not.

But when evening comes at last,
You can walk out gay and free:
And you're much admired, Thomas,
Dressed out in your new khakee.

When your evening walk is over,
You can toddle without fail
To your canteen, where you "mop up,"
Sometimes porter, sometimes ale.

And you cannot get drunk off that,
Thomas, 'tis the truth I speak,
For it is to keep you out of trouble,
That it's brewed uncommon weak.

When you go on guard, friend Thomas,
You must wakeful always keep,
For the fleas and the musquitoes
Will not let you go to sleep.

Thomas, Thomas, don't be blinded
To advantages like these—
Stay with me, and I will give you
A whole hatful of rupees.

You shall have a hundred, Thomas,
Hundred and twenty bright rupees;
You may put them in the Bank, Thomas,
Or you may spend them upon sprees.

I have now concluded, Thomas,
And I merely wish to say
That whichever way you settle
I shall have the bill to pay.

S. J.

ADVENTURES OF A LUNATIC.

TOWARDS seven o'clock yesterday morning a middle-aged European gentleman, tall and well-built, wearing a light, short moustache, and dressed in a tweed suit, quietly entered the Fort police station, and at once ran up the stairs into the quarters of Superintendent Crummey, which are on the topmost floor of the building. As soon as he arrived there he exclaimed, "I have not money enough to buy a pistol to shoot the Doctor," and was seized with a violent fit. Inspector Collet, of the Fort Division, who was immediately sent for, then took the man in a shigram to the European General Hospital. While there, the gentleman saw one of the medical apprentices, and in a moment leaped out of the window, and exclaiming, "There's the Doctor," picked up two large stones, which he wanted to throw at him; but Inspector Collett interfered and prevented him. The man was then driven to Dr. Sidney Smith, Police Surgeon, and being seized with two more fits, was very violent all the way, now and then attempting to choke the police officer. Dr. Smith ordered him to be taken to the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba. The drive to Colaba was a long one, and as the lunatic had shown symptoms of great violence, a second police officer entered the shigram at Byculla. While before Dr. Sidney Smith, the lunatic, in reply to a question asking his name, said: "I have no name; I never had a name; the Doctor has taken away my heart, my brains, and my name." On being asked where he thought he was, the man said, "I am in a lunatic asylum in Australia, and I want to get out." Question.—"Were you ever in Bombay before?" Answer.—"I have never seen Bombay, nor India." On his way to Colaba he often called out for "My sister Alice." When offered food, he refused to eat, saying it was poisoned, and that he had no entrails, because the Doctor had taken them out. He frequently referred to the Kelly gang, the famous bushrangers of Australia. Wetting his fingers with his tongue, he often drew a Freemasons' sign on the sides of the carriage, and once marked with his finger the letters forming the name J. W. Clarke, and said he was the master of a Lodge in Australia. He appeared to have a murderous hate against "the Doctor," whom he frequently expressed a wish to kill. He was asked if he had a wife and family; when he replied:—"The Doctor has taken them away." The man appeared to be interested in horseflesh, for he often put his head out of the carriage, and, pointing to a passing horse, said it was an Arab or an Australian. When at the Byculla police office, he attempted to choke himself with his neck-tie, and to knock his head against the edge of a table.

He appeared to have been well-to-do. Cash amounting to Rs. 13-2 was found in his pocket, and a gold signet ring was on his finger. He had gold-studs in his shirt, and silver links in the sleeves. When lodged in the Colaba Asylum, he became violent and said he would not remain there. The following is a description of the man:—Height 5 ft. 8 in.; fair complexion, with short, light moustache, greyish eyes, short straight nose, and high forehead. He was partly bald. Dress, tweed coat and trousers, washing neck-tie, and large pith hat.

CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.

IN the interests of that admirable educational establishment, the Cathedral High School, a concert was given in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening. By way of special distinction it was called a popular concert. A glance at the programme proved the justness of the description, and served to show how nearly the popular approaches the boundary line of that which is classical (using the word in its restricted sense) when the two elements do not actually interlap and combine. The term "classical" has in these latter days been made to stand sponsor for some musical offspring of slightly questionable parentage, and it has consequently lost a good deal of its ancient significance and fallen into bad repute. The promoters of the concert were therefore wise in their generation in dropping the word classical, though in general it would be strictly applicable to the conditions which then obtained. Nobody is attracted by the term now-a-days, as it is an expression suggestive of what the popular mind regards as synonymous with all that is dull and uninteresting. Tuesday evening's concert was neither dull nor uninteresting; on the contrary, it possessed many elements of popular attractiveness, and, whether regarded from the lofty standpoint of musical art or as a mere gratification of the senses, it must be pronounced a success. Profiting by the experience which was obtained at the last concert in the Town Hall, better arrangements were on this occasion made for the accommodation of the audience. Chairs were not so few and far between, and consequently those who attended the entertainment were able to enjoy the music with some degree of comfort. The absence of proper means of ventilation, however, rendered the atmosphere, already vitiated by the gaslights, heavy and oppressive. In the interests of health we think that electricity might with advantage be substituted for gas as an illuminating agency at the Town Hall. The following was the programme put forth on the occasion:—

PART FIRST.

Organ Solo..March ....W. Hill.
Mr. Mant.
Song ...."The Touch of a Vanished Hand"............Ciro Pinsuti.
Mr. Dixon.
Song ...."Dolly Varden"..............Cotsford Dick.
Mrs. Hargrave.
Violin Solo.."Andante e Rondo Grazioso..Danela.
Herr Schmuck.
Song........"I love my love"...............Ciro Pinsuti.
Mrs. Adams.
Song........"Hope, the Hermit" ....17th Century.
Mr. Wyer.
Song (Comic) ....
Mr. Wallis.

PART SECOND.

Part Song .."Watching the daylight fade"..J. Robinson.
Cathedral High School Pupils.
Quartett .."The Chafers" ....H. Truhn.
Messrs. Dixon, Roughton, Hooper, and Ward.
Song ...."The Arethusa"................Shield.
Mr. Wyer.
Song ...."Cherry Ripe" ....C. E. Horn.
Mrs. Hargrave.
Violin Solo.."Les Echos de Concerts" ....J. Schmuck
Herr Schmuck.
Song ...."Across the blue hills"........Blumenthal.
Mr. Dixon.
Song ...."At the Eastern Gate" ......Berthold Tours.
(With Harmonium and Piano accompaniment.)
Mrs. Adams.
Duet ...."Il Ciel Stellato" ....Ciro Pinsuti.
Mrs. Hargrave and Mrs. Ogilvie.

It will be observed that the programme had been culled from the works of some of the leading modern song-writers. At the same time, we cannot help regretting that Pinsuti should have monopolised so large a share of the concert, to the exclusion of more brilliant luminaries in the musical firmament. It cannot, of course, be that singers are circumscribed in any way in their choice of songs, for with the compositions of Schubert, Schumann, and Mendelssohn, Balfe, Vincent Wallace, and Bishop, and a host of other masters of the art, they have practically inexhaustible stores from which to pick and choose. Among the musicians of the present day, Sir Arthur Sullivan stands pre-eminent, and as a melodist he has reached a height which is unattainable by any of his compeers. Yet the programme contained none of his compositions, though lesser lights were largely represented. It was, of course, a purely accidental circumstance that three of the items in the programme were of the composition of Pinsuti, but it was an accident which, for the sake of variety, it would be well to guard against in the future. As it was, the musically curious found ample gratification in the concert. The ladies and gentlemen who took part in it discharged their respective duties in a thoroughly conscientious manner, and as a result not a perfunctory phrase was heard the evening through. The audience also was in full sympathy with the efforts of the performers—capable of appreciating and ready to applaud their talent—and with this auspicious combination of circumstances the greatest possible success followed as a matter of course. Mr. Mant opened the concert with an organ solo by Hill—a work of considerable thematic and constructive skill, showing masterly ease of development. In Mr. Mant's reading of the piece, the colouring was occasionally, perhaps, slightly defective, and the subordinate parts were now and again brought into somewhat too prominent relief. On the whole, however, the performance was creditable and satisfactory, and Mr. Mant was fully entitled to every one of the many plaudits he received. Mr. Dixon followed with "The Touch of a Vanished Hand," by Pinsuti, his rendering of the song having the ring of true feeling and sympathy in it. Another item which Mr. Dixon contributed was Blumenthal's "Across the Blue Hills," a song which is characterised by graceful thought and elegant expression. His singing had the charm of pure intonation and correct enunciation, and the compliment of an encore which was paid to him was well merited. Cotsford Dick's quaint song setting forth the pre-matrimonial troubles of "Dolly Varden" was exquisitely rendered by Mrs. Hargrave, who accompanied herself—an experiment which, in the majority of cases, it would be well to avoid, were it only on account of the risk it involves. This lady also sang with great success the pretty melody which Horn has wedded to Herrick's equally pretty song "Cherry Ripe," and took part with Mrs. Ogilvie in the Italian duet, "Il Ciel Stellato." Despite that these ladies when performing in concert laboured under the disadvantage of singing in a language which few could comprehend, they produced a very good impression. Herr Schmuck contributed two violin solos, one being an "Andante e rondo grazioso," Danela, and the other a solo of his own composition, entitled "Les Echos de Concerts." The latter shows some graceful writing, and contains several passages of vigour and power. At the same time, it is disfigured by some serious blemishes. Some of the divisions are of inordinate length and fragmentary in construction, and the whole piece would benefit by considerable retrenchment. Herr Schmuck does not, indeed, appear to have aimed at producing a piece of music possessing symmetry and rhythmic beauty. He aimed more at supplying means for displaying his undoubted executive ability to the greatest possible advantage. In the execution of the enormous difficulties of the piece, Herr Schmuck displayed a thorough command over the technical resources of the violin, both in elaborate bravura passages and in those of delicacy and grace, and the applause which he received was a well-merited tribute to his ability. In both pieces the pianoforte part was played by Miss Schmuck. Mrs. Adams, who also took part in the concert, is to be congratulated upon her judicious selection of songs. Her first was Pinsuti's "I love my love," and her second Berthold Tours's "At the Eastern Gate," the latter of which was sung with pianoforte and harmonium accompaniments, by Mrs. Hargrave and Mr. Mant respectively. Mrs. Adams has rendered Pinsuti's song so often before local audience, that it is unnecessary to make any further comment than that a more satisfactory rendering could hardly have been imagined. "The Eastern Gate" is a noble example of Tours's genius. In the first part it takes the form of a beautiful prayer, and in the second part that of an anthem of thankfulness and joyousness. Each successive hearing deepens our sense of its grandeur and beauty, and of its right to occupy a place in the first rank of compositions of its kind. With such a song, and with such accessories as were provided on this occasion, an indifferent contralto would run her competitors very close. How much more Mrs. Adams, who sings the song almost to absolute perfection. We were pleased to observe that Mr. Wyer, whose assistance appears to be indispensable to the success of any first class amateur concert in this locality, had acted on our hint in regard to the singing of songs with foreign words, and had made amends for past shortcomings in this respect by bringing forward two good old English songs bearing the hall-mark of genuine music. He deserves the thanks of musical amateurs for rescuing from the dust and cobweb of neglect the old song, "Hope, the Hermit," which is a gem of quaint old English melody, sparkling as crystal and quite as clear. It demands special qualities in the singer, none of which were wanting in Mr. Wyer. The other song allotted to Mr. Wyer was that by Shield recounting the exploits of "the saucy Arethusa." Both songs were admirably rendered, and a redemand naturally followed. Mr. Wallis sang a song to which the programme applied the epithet of comic without giving its title. The song selected, we found, was one which enjoyed some music-hall notoriety in common with "We don't want to fight" and other effusions of that stamp, some years ago, when Russia and Turkey were at war. Its revival at the present day partakes somewhat of the nature of an anachronism, and we cannot help thinking it would have been better had Mr. Wallis shaped his course by what is fitting rather than by what is cheap. The song, however, appeared to please a portion of the audience, and at the close Mr. Wallis, who played his own accompaniment, was vociferously applauded. Messrs. Dixon, Roughton, Hooper, and Ward sang the quartett, "The Chafers," and were encored. One of the most attractive features of the entertainment was the singing of the partsong, "Watching the day-light fade," by the Cathedral High School pupils, whose sweet young voices filled the hall with melody, producing an effect which was most pleasing to the ear. The concert closed with an organ performance of the National Anthem by Mr. Mant.

THE BOMBAY *VS.* MOFUSSIL CRICKET MATCH.

THE cricket match, Bombay *vs.* Mofussil, will be played on Monday and Tuesday next, the 24th and 25th instant, beginning each day at 10 a.m., so as to allow players and spectators to be present at the polo matches in the evening. The following are the players:—

BOMBAY	MOFUSSIL
Mr. Steel (Captain)	Mr. Pottinger (Captain)
,, Gell	Capt. Stopford
,, Carleton	Mr. Wilkins
,, Newnham	,, Mactier
,, Blackwell	,, Price
,, Penny	,, Barton
,, Buchanan	,, Holland
,, Nicholson	,, Baxter
,, Hunt	,, Daly
And two others	,, Aitken
	,, Kennedy

THE FLATS NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I can well understand the complaint of "Sirdens Pitman" against the most injurious effects of the Byculla Flats on the health of the students of Elphinstone College, and guess why Professor Wordsworth left off going to College by the Mahaluxmi-road. For I had myself quite recently a painful experience of the road, which runs right across the Flats from the point where the road towards Worli branches off to the back of Elphinstone College. One Sunday morning, being desirous of taking a long walk before breakfast, I left my house in Girgaum, with the intention of going by the Mahaluxmi-road to Elphinstone College. But what was my surprise when beyond a few yards, at the outset, I found the Mahaluxmi-road bordered on both sides by low lying fields filled with the most filthy rubbish of the whole town, and the road itself thronged by an interminable series of Municipal carts filled with the same disgusting material. As I had never before passed by that way, I was at first in hopes of soon getting clear of the filthy carts and the awful stink that oppressed me from every direction. But as I passed on, and as I found no clean cross-road or any other means of escape, the hope dwindled into despair, and I had to plod on as best I could along the muddy road through the filthy Municipal carts, covering my nose all the way with my handkerchief, and fearing every moment lest the sensation of nausea which was growing stronger and stronger within me might actually make me ill, till I reached the back-door of the College premises. There I had at once to wash myself, change my clothes, and return home in a carriage, with the sickening sensation of the stench still oppressing me. Nor was I altogether free till the next day from the fear of being overtaken by cholera brought on by the poisonous influence, as I conceive, of the effluvia of the Flats. I shall never forget the misery of that morning. When I afterwards spoke of this to Professor Karkaray, who is staying in Mr. Hathornthwaite's bungalow within the College premises, he told me that he often closed the doors and windows of the bungalow opening towards the Flats for days together, and that in the lecture-rooms also the smells were sometimes altogether unbearable. Under these circumstances, I think the professors and students of Elphinstone College have just ground to complain of the inattention of the Municipality, which allows a state of things calculated to make a noble public institution like Elphinstone College, attended as it is by large numbers of youths belonging to the higher and middle classes of people, utterly unworkable. It was entirely a mistake to locate the institution so close to the Flats in a most out-of-the-way place and in a bad neighbourhood; but now that it is there it is the imperative duty of the College authorities, as well as of the leaders of the native community of Bombay, to bring such pressure to bear on the Municipality as may lead to the removal of the evil complained of once for all. Or, if this were impracticable, let the present College building be abandoned, and let some of our merchant princes come forward generously to provide a new building on the Esplanade for an institution which for fifty years past has conferred the blessings of education and enlightenment on the youths of this Presidency, and especially of this *Urbs prima in Indis.*

V. A. MODAK.

Elphinstone High School, Sept. 15.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Sirdens Pitman," writing on the above subject, brings forward many instances in which disastrous results have followed from the nuisance of these Flats. But in the instances of Messrs. R. V. Gokhale and K. V. Gokhale he is wrong. While correcting "Sirdens Pitman" as to these cases, however, I have no desire to make people believe that his other instances also are unreliable. There can be no doubt that the Flats were the cause of the mischief, especially so in the case of Mr. Talyarkhan—a more healthy student than whom I have never seen. I think it is quite true that Mr. Wordsworth does not come by the nearer road, but intentionally avoids the Flats. He has himself said so to many persons. But it is due to him to say that as soon as the matter was brought to his notice by the students he was not slow to move. He addressed a letter to the Municipal Commissioner, complaining of the nuisance, and stating that he would be obliged to close the College if this state of things continued. He has also addressed a letter to the Director of Public Instruction, complaining of this nuisance, and stating that he would refuse to lecture in the College building next term, and that he would lecture in the University buildings or at his own house if the nuisance was not removed. I think that a person in his position can do nothing more. As to his letter to the Municipal Commissioner, the result was this. The Health Officer came on Thursday morning to the College, and as the wind was not blowing he could not receive the perfume, which is of his own making. Indeed, he seemed very sceptical as to the presence of the nuisance, and wished to attribute it to some other cause—the dirtiness of the College arrangements, &c. But in this he was disappointed. Then he promised to send one of his lieutenants to the College in the evening, as he was told by the Superintendent that the nuisance is great in the evening, when the wind is blowing. But this official never put in his appearance that evening; otherwise there would have been a very good opportunity given us of making a crucial experiment upon him. Just now (8 a.m. exactly) I am writing this surrounded by this atmosphere. It was a mistake to have the College on this site. At present we have the Flats to disturb us. After a year or two we shall have the railway station within 100 yards of us, and then it will be impossible for students to get sound sleep at all amidst all the bustle of whistling engines, cries of passengers, and trains coming and going. Let us see how the Professors can make themselves heard amidst this noise. Meanwhile, the trustees of the College are sleeping, and care nothing for the good of the institution of which they are the recognised caretakers.

If it be not a sin to write on two different subjects in one letter I shall tell a short story that will enlighten you on the matter of military discipline, which was told to me by person of authority while speaking to him on the subject. The Prince Imperial of Germany was once going to his head-quarters in his military capacity, and on his way preparations were made for his reception. It is said that while attending a banquet to which he was invited, he ordered a bottle of claret and some cold meat, made a soldier's meal of it, and bidding good-bye to the company, departed. He considered it incompatible with military discipline to take part in such festivities. Now, the argument at present put forth is that we cannot divest ourselves of the idea that the Duke of Connaught is, after all, a Royal Prince. No doubt it may be so, but it is evident that by accepting a subordinate command he has voluntarily deprived himself for the time being of all honours that are due to him as Prince of the Royal blood. If our Commander-in-Chief were unable to divest himself in his military capacity of the idea that his subordinate is superior to him in blood, I think rules of military discipline will soon be broken. Again, there can be no argument for the Corporation as a body to interfere in the matter at all. You yourself say that they voted no money when the Duke of Edinburgh came, that they voted Rs. 50,000 when the Prince of Wales came, and that in each of these cases the hospitality of the Bombay citizens was found equal to the occasion. Let the matter be now left to them, and if they think fit they will do their duty. No one would certainly object to the loyal members of the Corporation (who are so ready to vote other people's money) each giving Rs. 1,000, and thus raising a sum of Rs. 64,000 to receive the Royal soldier. The citizens of Bombay will receive them "with acclamation." Let their charity begin at home. When they have themselves shown how easily they can give away, many people (there will be many rich and blind followers surely in a large city like this) will follow their example. If there is to be a public reception, let us have it by all means, but let not charitable men gain fame by spending others' money.

My own opinion is, as one of your correspondents says, that the visit of the Duke should be commemorated by the erection of a hospital for lepers, who are so obnoxious to others and whose state is certainly to be pitied.

NEMO.

Elphinstone College, Sept. 15.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORTS.

THE following is the official summary of the Agricultural Department reports of the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India, for the week ending 11th September:—

The rainfall continues general throughout India. In the Deccan, Konkan, and Guzerat the kharif crops are thriving; but in Sind, where the river is still low and the rainfall has been slight, the scarcity of water is much felt. In Hyderabad more rain is said to be wanted, while in parts of the Berars a break in the weather would be beneficial. Throughout Central India and Rajputana there has been good rain; more is yet needed in a few places and the kharif crops have not escaped the late drought without considerable injury; but prospects are greatly improved and all fears of scarcity have passed away. In Mysore and Coorg the weather continues generally favourable and the crops are doing well, but in Madras several districts want rain for unirrigated crops. In Burma the rainfall of the week has been abundant, except in Thayetmyo, where, owing to insufficient rain the rice crop is very backward. Floods have damaged the crops in the Cachar and Sylhet districts of Assam, and the rainfall has been unequal, but prospects are on the whole fair. In the Central Provinces, Bengal, and Behar more rain is needed for rice, while in Chittagong, Orissa and Chota Nagpur the fall has been sufficient. Heavy rain fell in the Central Provinces during the week, benefitting the crops. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been good rain in several districts and prospect are fair, but more rain is still required. A general and abundant fall throughout the Punjab has removed all cause for anxiety in that province. Harvesting continues in Madras, and showing of later kharif crops in Bombay. No serious damage has as yet been caused by locusts in the Deccan. The early kharif crops are being cut in North-Western Provinces and elsewhere, and harvesting of early rice and jute is going on in Bengal. Sowings of rice have been completed in Burma, where some injury has been done by floods and other causes; but on the whole the prospects of the crop are favourable. Cholera still lingers in several places, but is abating in the Central Provinces, and the public health is generally much improved. Prices are returning to their normal average with improving prospects.

THE BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* makes the following remarks on the subject of the "Mill Mania" in Bombay:—We have had several prophets in the field of late, warning us of the danger of carrying enterprise to extremes in the matter of cotton mills in and around Bombay. Opinion among commercial men is doubtless much divided on this point, some asserting that the mills in course of erection cannot prove remunerative; others, that success is certain, provided the constitution of the company and the management be good. Th chances of continued success are no doubt greates as regards the spinning mills, as there seems to b always an ample demand for Bombay yarn; where as many of the wearing companies have difficulty i disposing of their output of manufactured material so much so that a movement is now on foot, with view to sending special agents to Arabia, Persia Africa, and elsewhere, in order to create fres markets for cloths produced in this city. It appear that the coarse, cheap fabric worn by the grea bulk of the inhabitants of this country, is pro duced in Bombay of a better quality and at lower price than that made in Manchester, the abol tion of the import duty notwithstanding. Surel this should go far to allay the fears of those wh think that disaster to the Bombay manufacturin industry impends in the near future. And it bein granted that our mills can turn out the coarse fabrics, which are so much used in this country better and cheaper than such can be placed in th Indian market from Manchester, and yet that s far a mere fraction of the demand is met from loca sources, one cannot well see what grounds there ar for the fear that the turning point has been reache in the success of the Bombay manufactories. Surel as the superiority and the cheapness of the produc of the Bombay mills become better and bett known, so surely, in all reason, must the flims fabrics of Manchester in time cease to find pu chasers in India. Indeed, I am credibly informe by merchants here, who in former years used t import largely the coarser piece-goods so mu wanted in this country, that they are now oblig to order smaller and smaller quantities, owing the increasing demand for the article produced the local mills, and which is sold at a rate wi which goods imported cannot complete. In shor it would appear that, instead of there being re grounds for the apprehension alluded to, there is great future for the Indian cloth manufacturi industry. At the present moment only a sm portion of the cotton grown in this count finds a local purchaser, nor are there lo looms sufficient for the manuf ture into cloth of a tithe of the total crop. There therefore, much room for expansion, and I ha every confidence in the commercial acumen of o native community, and feel certain that we sh soon see an end of the anomaly of raw cotton bei exported from, and cotton piece-goods imported this country, the productive capabilities of whi are at least equal to its own requirements. Bo bay itself at the present moment there are alt gether thirty-one mills at work in cotton spinnin and weaving, and five more in course of erectio many of which are almost ready to commen operations. There it one silk mill. This represen a capital of over four crores. The majority of the mills are conducted on sound principles, and n only pay dividends steadily at a rate of over te cent, but also add something each year to reserve fund, with ample deductions for d preciation. As a proof of the public confiden in the soundness and good management those concerns, I may point to the fact th the shares of most of them stand in the mark at a premium of from twenty to sixty p cent on the capital paid up. And I am glad to s that the ruinous system of paying managing agen rateably to the output of the mill, irrespective the actual earnings of the company, is rapi dying out. This has been the millstone which ke the head of one large concern steadily under wa And it must be no small annoyance to the sh holders in it, to find hardly and dividend decla year after year, whilst the agents pocket almo fortune. As an instance of the handsome profi which some mills are worked now in Bombay may mention that the Anglo-Indian Mills h in the course of nine months worked off the los nearly a lakh and two-thirds, caused by the frau lent conduct of a Parsee cashier, and will soo in a position to pay a high dividend. The fr perpetrated on this company by one of its servants, caused not a little excitement here some time, and a good deal of indignation was at the fact that though it was well-kn that the culprit never left this city, the polic failed to apprehend him. Nor did the rew Rs. 5,000 offered by the company prove a suffi inducement to those concerned to bring the s drel from his concealment. Many hard t were said at the time as to the almost crim culpable carelessness of the local members mill directorate, and the integrity of the poli not escape question. It is believed, also, tha thief had accomplices of immense influence, indentity could not long be concealed we brought to justice. Be this as it may, he i uncaught, and I am not sure that his disc would be an unmixed blessing to the holder, as litigation in India, as elsewhe Her Majesty's dominions, is inseparable fro siderable expense. As an instance of comm immorality which has become conventio may mention the almost universal practi stamping bales of piece-goods, as contain greater number of yards than the actual l found on measurement. This seems to have the outcome of the extraordinary system pr ing in Manchester, of selling piece-goods by w and not by measurement, and which has opened the door to numberless dishonest devic the deception of purchasers. The excessive s to be founded in much of the cotton fabrics factured in Manchester is thus accounted fo the wonder is that our local importers seem to put a stop to a practice which is little sh fraud. Still more astounding is the fact tha concentrated efforts of the Bombay Cham Commerce and other mercantile associations i city have hitherto to failed to prevail upon manufacturers to stamp their bales of piece- in accordance with the actual length. Stran say those who really attempted to comply wi wishes of the Chamber of Commerce in this re found it impossible to persevere with the refor the material thus properly stamped could disposed of. With regard to sizing, however satisfactory to find that our local manufact have not sunk to those depths of deception blushingly perpetrated in Manchester, using so much stiffening matter as is necessary in process of weaving.

DISEASED FISH.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL M. C. Fu M.D., F.R.C.S., Sanitary Commissioner for M wrote as follows to Government on the 27t 1883:—"I have the honor, with reference to th of Government of 11th July 1883, No. 841, Re on an inquiry to be made regarding a disease to be prevalent amongst sea-fish, to report t find certain steps have already been taken by department, before the above order was rece which it would be as well Government shou informed of. During my absence on privilege a letter was addressed to Dr. Bidie, Acting tary Commissioner, from the French Vice-C of Madras, enclosing another from the Go ment of Pondicherry, in which latter it was s that the Sanitary authorities of that town on examination, discovered worms in ce sea-fish, 'qui en rendent l'indigestion dange pour la sante' and asking if the like pheno had been observed in our territories. In r Dr. Bidie remarked that no official inform had reached this office regarding sale of dis fish in Madras, but that the rumour prevale Pondicherry on this head had made its way t town, and that many persons in consequen frained from as usual, using fish as food. I mean while he would be glad to be furnished the French authorities, which more detail formation as to which species of fish had been unwholesome, and which sickness had arisen from. To this letter, dated 9th June 1883, no has as yet been received. About the same t President of the Municipal Commission, M and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, w dressed for any information they might on the subject, and the musuem Assistan instructed to make careful dissertions of fi preserve any parasites that might be di therein. The answer of the President of th cipal Commission, copy of which is attached, the effect that a belief was prevalent in Mad many species of sea-fish were diseased and consumption had decreased and prices fall that at the time of writing (June 20th) th was passing away and the trade resuming mal condition. He enclosed a list of fish in parasites had been found, but ends his lett the following remark:—I have heard of no sickness or disease from eating fish.' The C sioner of Police was not able himself to s information of a useful nature, but enclo reports of four Inspectors of divisions, these speak of there being a rumour, bu their divisions it had not deterred the peo using fish as usual. In Triplicane the pe been alarmed, but the Inspector had not any ill effects having arisen. The scar time of his report (June 15th) was su The fishermen blamed the mutton for the whole story, as a diminished co of fish, of course, increased their trade. pur, according to the Inspector's repo scare seemed to have existed with great than elsewhere, and the people there labour the belief that people using diseased fis suffer from leprosy. A fish formerly sold annas fetched no more than six to nine p Bidie informs me that the Assistants of the examined 122 fish embracing twelve spec kinds most commonly sold in the bazaars. total inspected, forty only, comprising nin were found to contain parasites in the se stomach or intestines, but in no case was found to have an unhealthy appearance. receipt of the order (11th July 1883, No venue,) I have personally inspected the vario markets, and find from inquiry that the tr resumed its normal state, the scare having ed. I have also examined a great many found parasities in only a very few; a more ed account of these examinations will foll object at present is to inform Government has been done, and that the panic—if such called—has apparently entirely subsided."

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TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

The final orders regarding the Viceroy's movements are as follows:—Lord Ripon leaves Simla on the 16th October, stays at Pinjore that night, and leaves Umballa by special train for Wazeerabad on the night of the 17th, arriving there the following morning. His Excellency then proceeds to Sialkote, arriving at Jummoo on the morning of the 19th.

THE NEW SIMLA MUNICIPALITY.

At the meeting of the new Simla Municipal Committee to-day, Dr. Cunningham was unanimously elected President. Two candidates came forward for the office of Vice-President; Mr. A. Hume was elected.

A meeting to take into consideration various questions with regard to the working of the new Municipality will shortly be held.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At to-day's Council meeting Mr. Ilbert presented reports of the Select Committees on the Bills to protect inventions exhibited in exhibitions in India, and to amend the Native Passenger Ships' Act of 1876; and also obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Legal Practitioners' Act of 1879 and the Indian Stamp Act of 1879. He explained that the object of this Bill is to amend the Legal Practitioners Act in certain respects in which experience has shown that the existing law is defective. It is, for instance, provided in the present Act that the High Court may suspend or dismiss any pleader who takes instructions in any case except from the party by whom he is retained, or from a recognized agent of such party, coming within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure. This rule has not been found to work well, especially where *purda nashin* women are concerned, and even in many cases male litigants are put to great inconvenience. Section 3 of the Bill therefore adds a proviso to Section 13 of the Act, enabling pleaders to take instructions from a relative of the party deputed by the litigant under certain circumstances. A new section is also added to the Act, empowering all High Courts not established by Royal Charter to enrol advocates as the Chief Court of the Punjab is empowered to enrol them; but as the power of suspension or removal would, except in the case of the Punjab Court, be vested in a single officer if conferred absolutely on the High Courts, the exercise of this power is subject to the approval of the local Government. Another section provides for the repeal of Acts I. of 1846 and XX of 1853, in all places to which they are still extended. Section 6 of the Bill amends article 27 of Schedule I. and article 11 of Schedule II. Indian Stamp Act, 1879, by omitting the words which confine their operation to advocates of the Chartered High Courts.

The Council adjourned till Thursday, the 4th October, when the Cattle Trespass Act will probably be passed.

POONA STEEPLECHASES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 19.

The following are the results of the second day's steeplechases:—

The Parvati Chase, for all galloways.—Mr. Hodgkinson's Bijou, 1; Major Pleydell's White Flag, 2. Bijou led throughout, fencing well.

The Little-go Chase, for country-bred ponies.—Mr. Rycroft's Young Hopeful, 1; Mr. Milner's Pole Star, 2. Young Hopeful got away at the start and led throughout.

The Wind-up Handicap.—Captain French's Trumpeter won. Only two started, and Mr. Garnett's Chicot fell at the post and rails.

The Scurry for Native Cavalry was won by the Governor's Body Guard first and second. Six fell at the in-and-out, and one was severely injured.

A similar race for the Royal Artillery was not run in consequence.

POONA RIFLE MEETING.

The following winning scores were made to-day:—

The Commander-in-Chief's prize (natives):—Havildar Kristna Mitter, 9th N. I., 55; Private Moses Israel, 23rd N. I., 53; Lance Naik Fuzuldeen, 30th N. I., 53; Private Anna Sawunth, 9th N. I., 52; Havaldar Shaik Myboob, 23rd N. I., 52; Naik Gondnak Dharnak, 9th N. I., 52; Havaldar Jooria Khan, 29th N. I., 52; Imamdar Hoosein Khan, 9th N. I., 51; Jamadar Secander Khan, 5th N. I., 51; Private Alladeen, 30th N. I., 51; Havaldar Budree Sing, 13th N. I., 51; Naik Shaik Abdool Kadur, 9th N. I., 51; Havaldar Mirza Mahomed Beg, 9th N. I., 51; Private Noor Mahomed, 29th N. I., 50; Naik Jannow Modick, 14th N. I., 50; Subhedar Salvador Gabriel, 23rd N. L. I., 50; Havaldar Juma Khan, 30th N. I., 50; Private Syed Shah, 27th N. I., 50; Naik Pulla Sing, 30th N. I., 49; Havaldar Shaik Abdulla, 8th N. I., 49. Three 49s were counted out.

Inter-regimental (natives), 500 yards.—Private Rajoo Aswolker, 13th N. I., 31; Duffadar Fattialli, 2nd Lancers, 30; Private Koondlik Mayenker, 1st Grenadiers, 29; Private Shaik Chand, 23rd N. I., 29; Subedar Dost Mahomed, 29th N. I., 28; Naik Sirputjee Sa'wi, 9th N. I., 27; Jamadar Shaik Mahomed, 2nd Lancers, 27; Private Mahomed Suffe, 1st Grenadiers, 27; Private Soba, 27th N. I., 27; Private Rujoo Purrub, 13th N. I., 27; Naik Shaik Kurrim, 9th N. I., 26; Naik Joseph Aaron, 16th N. I., 26; Naik Mahomet Sulliman, 8th N. I., 26. Two 26s. counted out. The prize for the highest aggregate at 200 and 500 yards was won by Naik Constan De Souza, 9th N. I., with 56 points.

Native Officers' Prize.—Subedar Dost Mahomet, 29th N. I., 22; Jamadar Shaik Sulliman, 17th N. I., 22.

Deccan Cup.—Winning squad, 9th N. I.; highest individual score, Naik Constan De Souza, 9th N. I., 62.

Squad Trial Stakes (Europeans).—Winning squad, East Yorkshire Regt., 69.

Squad Trial Stakes (natives).—9th N. I., 88.

Kirkee Stakes.—Corporal Harford, 57; Gunner Mangan, 56; Gunner Morrison, 48; Quartermaster-Sergeant Mackay, 48; Private Johnson, 17th Lancers, 46; Sergeant Instructor of Fencing Stargreaves, 17th Lancers, 46. The prize for the highest individual score in matches X. and XI. was won by Corporal Harford with 57 points.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRENCH DIFFICULTIES IN TONGKING.

PARIS, SEPT. 18.

It is announced from Tongking that serious differences have arisen between the civil and military authorities there.

The press here recommend that there should only be a single command over the Expeditionary force.

DESPATCH OF FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS.

A further reinforcement of one thousand men has started for Tongking to-day.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE CZAR.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Mr. Gladstone has taken a voyage to Norway and visited Copenhagen, where he met the Emperor of Russia at various entertainments. The Foreign press comment much on this circumstance, but the English press attach no importance to the incident.

THE ULTIMATUM TO CETEWAYO.

Denial has been given to the statement contained in yesterday's telegram to the *Daily News* that Sir Henry Bulwer had sent an ultimatum to Cetewayo.

THE REVOLT IN CROATIA.

VIENNA, SEPT. 18.

The revolt in Croatia is quieting down.

IMPRISONMENT OF MISS BOOTH.

GENEVA, SEPT. 18.

Miss Booth, the Salvationist, has been imprisoned by the Swiss authorities at Neuchatel.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 19.

French mail-steamer Ava, from China, arrived.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera ... 3¾d.

The Manchester market has been firm, with a moderate inquiry, but any attempt to raise prices checks business.

7 lb. Shirtings	5-3
8½lb. do.	6-3
40s. Mule Twist	0-9¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80⅝
4½ per cent.	84⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101⅜
4½ French Rentes	108⅛
Bar Silver	50¾

Arrival—Clan Munroe.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, September 18.

10 p.m.	77·9

WEDNESDAY, September 19.

6 a.m.	77·1
10 a.m.	82·8
2 p.m.	84·7
4 p.m.	83·6

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 19.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

MADRAS, Sept. 17.—Bangkok line beyond Pursat interrupted.

MADRAS, Sept. 18.—Saigon Hongkong cable temporarily interrupted for repairs.

THE Town Council yesterday considered the question of employing a paid medical assistant, instead of honorary surgeons, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The consideration of the subject arose out of a Government Resolution on the Administration and Progress Report of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries. Dr. Blanc made a long and elaborate speech in support of a change in favour of paid medical assistance. Eventually the Council passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the subject should be considered when the proposed transfer is made.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that "great preparations are being made for H. H. the Nizam's journey to the Calcutta Exhibition; but the zenana is much against his departure from Hyderabad."

THE weather and crop reports showing the condition of affairs throughout the country for the week ended on the 11th inst. are highly satisfactory. In Central India and Rajputana "all fears of scarcity have passed away," and in the Punjab, also, "a general and abundant rainfall has removed all cause of anxiety." Everywhere, now, the prospects appear to be satisfactory.

THE Government of Bengal will leave Darjeeling for Calcutta towards the end of October.

MR. E. T. ATKINSON's return from furlough early in November will necessitate a number of fresh changes in the Financial Department. Mr. Atkinson on rejoining takes up his substantive appointment as Accountant-General, Bengal, and Mr. Cotterell Tupp, who has been acting for him for the last year in Calcutta, will assume for the first time his own substantive office as Accountant-General, N. W. P. and Oudh. There will be several other changes, which, however, will not affect Bombay, except that Mr. C. Rivett-Carnac, Assistant Accountant-General here, is going immediately on furlough, and Mr. T. W. Biss, Deputy Accountant-General, takes three months' privilege leave. The latter vacancy may probably be filled by the temporary promotion of Mr. A. F. Cox, of the Madras Civil Service.

THE Accounts of the Trade and Navigation of British India for the four months ending 31st July last show that the total imports of merchandise for the corresponding four months in the three years 1881-82-83 have been in round numbers 15, 16, and 17 crores of rupees respectively, indicating an increase of about one million sterling each year. The total exports of merchandise for the same period were 25, 28, and 32 crores of rupees, so that in exports the annual increment has been about three millions sterling. It is noticeable that in spite of the desire of the Government of India to encourage local enterprise, the Secretary of State and Council persist in sending out from England Government stores in annually steadily increasing amounts, the figures of the first four months for the last three years being about 78, 80, and 85 lakhs of rupees.

THE Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian waters during the year 1882, prepared by Captain Brebner, the Officiating Port Officer of Calcutta, is an unusually heavy record. Altogether there were 90 wrecks and 303 casualties during the year, which is an increase of 27 and of 207 respectively, as compared with the previous year. There was, however, a diminution of 31 in the number of lives lost, which was 127 only, as compared with 158. One vessel was totally destroyed by fire, namely, the American ship Valiant, which was burned owing to carelessness on the part of the crew. The report is accompanied by a chart, showing the positions in which the wrecks and casualties occurred.

A RANGOON telegram to a Calcutta paper states:—"Rumours are current here that the Burmese Government are about to revive the monopolies. Two wealthy native merchants have gone to Mandalay to make an offer for some."

THE Lahore *Civil and Military Gazette* of September 17 says:—"We regret to hear that Lieutenant-Colonel F. D. Harington, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner of Gujerat, shot himself on Thursday last. The deceased officer came to India in 1854, and entered the Punjab Commission in 1861."

MR. GRANT is expected to return to his post at the Foreign Office next season, the *Pioneer* says, but there is a chance that he may not do so, in which case it is suggested that, if his successor is selected from the Department, "either Sir Lepel Griffin or Mr. Cordery would probably be transferred to head-quarters. If, however, the Department is again passed over, Mr. Bernard's name will occur as that of the favourite, although there are many other names of experienced and approved District Officers which might be mentioned. But it is quite unnecessary to speculat on a vacancy which Mr. Grant's many friends and the public generally have neither the desire nor any well-founded reason to anticipate."

THE *Rangoon Gazette* notices regretfully that "our old Chief Commissioner, Sir Arthur Phayre, in his new *History of Burma* tries to take to the new spelling. The result is that the same words are spelt differently in different places, whilst such a well-known Anglo-Indian word as 'jungle' is metamorphosed into *jangal!* How will the advocates of the new system spell 'bungle' and 'bangle,' a correspondent asks? The former ought certainly to be *bangal*, if 'jangal' is correct!"

THE Municipality of Calcutta is not so anxious as one might suppose it would be to set its house in order in preparation for the Exhibition. The Health Officer recommended, so far back as the beginning of August, that "the conservancy of the streets, drains and surface generally, should be carefully attended to—more especially after the rains are over, when roadways, drains, bustees, &c., are apt to retain an unusual amount of decomposing mud. The sewers should be emptied of deposit, and, if possible, specially flushed"; but after a good deal of discussion it appears to have been decided that the employment of any extra labour is unnecessary. The *Englishman* warns the public that if the anxiety "to save the Corporation a few thousand rupees" is allowed to have weight the people of Calcutta and visitors to the Exhibition may "look for a repetition, in an aggravated form, of the insufferable odours of December last," when, it may be remembered, according to the accounts given at the time, the state of the sewers was very bad, and the sewer gases produced typhoid fever in more than one neighbourhood.

THE death is announced of Staff Surgeon Charles L. Ridout, of H. M. S. Tourmaline. The deceased arrived at Port Louis in a dying state from jungle fever contracted at Trincomalee. He was sent to Curepipe, one of the local sanataria, in the hope that he might recover. He was, however, too debilitated to derive any benefit from the change, and died after a few days' illness. He was interred on the 11th instant in Curepipe Cemetery with military honours.

THE steamer Waroonga arrived at Calcutta from Batavia on the 16th inst., having recently passed the volcano on Krakatow Island, where it existed previous to the violent eruption of August 27. Those on board her report that the soil has fallen in, and a deep depression in the ground is visible. The eruption has, as it were, divided the island in two. The tidal wave which followed it caused considerable damage at Batavia, the water of the canal leading from the city to the anchorage and sea having suddenly risen; a fort situated close to the canal entrance was inundated and badly damaged. Batavia and the country for miles around were covered with white ashes during the eruption. The Waroonga passed within two miles distance of the site of Anjer. The town was seen to be reduced to a deserted ruin, its bungalows and huts being utterly demolished. The lighthouse was washed away. Coming through the Straits of Sunda, the steamer steamed through sheets of floating white pumice-stone and lava; several dead bodies, ruins of huts, beams, and rafters were passed, floating in the water far out to sea to the westward of the Japanese coast.

MR. A. P. SINNETT, late editor of the *Pioneer*, and author of "Esoteric Buddhism" and "The Occult World," has an article in the current *Fortnightly Review*, entitled "Anglo-Indian complications and their causes." We quote the following concluding sentences of the article, as indicating the remedy Mr. Sinnett suggests for all the existing shortcomings of Government in India:—

"The Jurisdiction Bill was uncalled for as regards native public opinion; now, without doubt, native public opinion has fastened upon it, in resentment at the embittered rudeness of the language employed by its European opponents. But the whole of the present situation is merely one growth of the evil routine according to which, as I have endeavoured to explain, the Government of India has come to be carried on. Escape from that routine is only to be found in the selection for the Viceroyalty, when it next falls vacant, of some man qualified for that magnificent trust as well by public character as by social position, and by *not* being emphatically a party man. And the only policy he should be called upon to take out with him to India should be the policy of so reconstructing the Government of India, as opportunity might arise, that it should constitute thenceforth a firm administrative body in India, with a continuity of life and purpose—the Government of India in India, in fact as well as in name. When once the non-party character of the Indian Viceroyalty was thoroughly restored, the proper limits of the Secretary of State's authority would gradually define themselves, and the true seat of the mischief in regard to all Indian affairs that have latterly gone wrong would thus be reached."

A COURT-MARTIAL assembled at Devonport on Aug. 29 to try Capt. Garforth and Lieut. Storey, of H. M.'s corvette Eclipse, for running down the barque Nereid on Aug. 13. The Nereid had been seen for six miles, and between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, when Lieut. Storey was the officer of the watch, the Eclipse struck the barque at right angles, and sank her. The crew scrambled on to the Eclipse. Capt. Garforth was acquitted; Lieut. Storey was dismissed the ship, deprived of his seniority, and severely reprimanded.

DURING the progress of a lawn-tennis match at a fashionable suburb of Birmingham, the other day, one of the ladies engaged in the play had a narrow escape from a fearful death. A gentleman incautiously threw down a burning match after lighting his cigar, and as a lady was in the act of leaning forward to strike the ball, her dress, which was made of a very light material, caught fire, and the flames shot upwards, to the consternation of a considerable number of onlookers. A gentleman had the presence of mind to rush forward and tear away the burning material with his hands, which were seriously burned, and his promptness of action prevented what must otherwise have proved a most distressing incident. As it was, the lady suffered considerably from shock, and had to be conveyed home.

DR. FISCHER, the German traveller, safely returned to Zanzibar on Aug. 31 from the interior of Africa.

IT is stated that inquiry into the steps taken by the responsible authorities to secure the safety of the informer, James Carey, has resulted in a severe censure being passed by the Home Office on the officials in Queenstown.

SAYS *Truth*:—*Apropos* to cholera, the retriever dog Juno, who was one of the first to enter the trenches at Tel-el-Kebir (and upon whom it was proposed to bestow the Egyptian medal), has just died of that disease. Juno was the property of Corporal Butt, of the Gordon Highlanders, who died of cholera two days before.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 1st Regiment of Madras Native Infantry (Pioneers) is the one selected for Frontier service, and will leave Secunderabad for the Bolan in October. The regiment is commanded by Colonel H. S. Robinson.

AN up-country paper has received several letters regarding the Khedive's medal for troops which served in the Egyptian War. Its correspondents state that many of the men who served in Egypt will be proceeding home during the coming relief season, and they are anxious to obtain their medals before leaving India.

THE *Pioneer* has an article insisting on the necessity for the Government taking up certain areas in the neighbourhood of cantonments for the protection of spontaneously growing grass or the cultivation of other fodder crops, sufficient for the requirements of cavalry stationed there. "The scheme will cost money of course, but so does any schme for preserving the rights of one class at the cost of another."

COURT-MARTIAL.—Gunner J. Gibson, R.A., was charged before a District Court-Martial with being drunk on duty. The Court found him guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for 56 days, and to be fined one pound. Brigadier-General R. Mallaby, Commanding the Bombay District, has confirmed the sentence.

THE AGRA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—The third annual report of this corps has been published. The enrolled strength of the companies comprising the present Agra Corps was, on the 1st April, 1882, 248 of all ranks. During the season 54 new members have been enrolled and 33 members have resigned, leaving an increase of 21 on the original strength. A slight improvement has taken place in the musketry of the corps, the figure of merit being 110·29 against 109·11 of last year. The recruits also have advanced their figure. There are at present two companies in Agra, and one at Meerut. The number present at the annual inspections was larger than on any previous occasion, being 75·83 of the total strength. The men worked creditably, but the Inspecting Officer at Agra had occasion to remark on a want of smartness in handling arms, crowding in the ranks, and the markers too slow in giving points.—*Pioneer*.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, SEPT. 18.—Since yesterday the pressure has decreased over parts of the Central Provinces, Central India, and the Peninsula, but has continued to rise elsewhere. The distribution is unchanged, and as a consequence the winds remain the same. Over western, north-western, and Central India, and the Peninsula breezes from west and north-west are reported, and over the head of the Bay and surrounding coasts breezes from the south. The sky is almost clear in the Punjab and Scinde, but is cloudy elsewhere. Rain has been slight or altogether wanting except over the North-West and Central Provinces and Bengal. The temperature reached 105° at Dera Ismail Khan, 104° at Hyderabad, and 100° at Mooltan, Peshawur, and Masulipatam yesterday. Rain to-day:—Sutna, 4 inches; Hazaribagh, Patna, Chittagong, Sibsagar, and Dhubri, 1 inch; Nagpur, Pachmarhi, and Tounghoo, ½ inch. Previously, Ranikhet, Hazaribagh, and Nowgong had 1 inch; Patna, Bahraich, Cawnpur, Dinagepur, and Tounghoo, ½ inch.

BERAR.—There has been an agreeable break in the weather. The kharif crops are in a most thriving condition. Cholera is fast disappearing.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	72 10	77 59	75 26	84 11
18 Tuesday	0 04	...	....	....
19 Wednesday	...	0 03	0 00	0 00
Total	72 14	77 62	75 26	84 11
Corresponding date last year	67 89	77 15	73 89	76 73

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return Colaba is up to midnight.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—SEPTEMBER 19.

(Before Rao Bahadur GUNPUT RAO BHASKERJEE, Acting Second Judge.)

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES DONE TO ICE.

W. ESSAI *vs.* P. HIGGINS.

THIS was a suit in which the plaintiff, a general provision merchant, claimed from the defendant, Municipal superintendent of markets, the sum of Rs. 107, as damages suffered by his wrongful exclusion of a cart of ice from the Crawford Market.

The plaintiff conducted his case in person. Mr. Gilbert, of the firm of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, appeared for the defence.

The facts of the case appeared to be briefly these. In March, 1880, the plaintiff contracted to buy ice from the Bombay Ice Company, and to sell it in the Crawford Market, where a godown, No. 13, was hired and handed over to him by Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., agents to that company. On the 8th May last a notice from the Municipal Commissioner was served upon Mr. Forbes, which required him to vacate the godown by the 15th June, when one of three new shops would be ready for him; in default he would be made liable to pay at the rate of Rs. 50 per month for the godown. On the 11th June Mr. Forbes, in company with Dr. Weir and Mr. Higgins, selected a stall, No. 12, for the purpose of carrying on the ice trade. But as the stall required some repairs, the defendant was asked by the Commissioner to see to them. On the evening of the 15th June, at six o'clock, word was sent to the plaintiff to remove his furniture into the new stall, No. 12. The next morning, 16th June, the plaintiff's cart loaded with ice appeared as usual at the Crawford Market, but was refused admittance. No sale of ice was effected that day; 156 lbs. of ice melted in the cart; there was a similar diminution of 100 lbs. in the old godown; and other expenses were incurred, which in all, the plaintiff alleged, amounted to the sum claimed.

The defence urged was that the defendant was perfectly justified in all he had done; denial of damages; and that the plaintiff had not the right to sue.

Evidence was then led by the plaintiff in corroboration of the facts of the case.

Mr. Gilbert then addressed the Court. He said his client's character was at stake in the matter, and that from what had occurred in the Town Council meeting it was necessary for his client to go fully into the case and obtain a judicial decision on the point. Unfortunately for Mr. Higgins, the plaintiff had a contract from the Ice Company, which had very powerful influence in the Corporation, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy being the chairman of the company and Mr. Narayen Khote one of its directors. These gentlemen, he must say, had been misled, and had behaved injudiciously in the matter. Mr. Forbes, the company's agent, had used his influence in the Town Council, which he had induced to take up the matter against the defendant. Mr. Gilbert referred to these facts, knowing them to be irrelevant, for the purpose of showing that his client's character had been basely attacked.

As to the question whether or not the plaintiff could sue, Mr. Gilbert referred his honour to Addison on Torts, page 913, 3rd edition, with the object of showing that in all breaches of contract the plaintiff must be a party or privy to the contract to establish duty on the part of the plaintiff, and to show wrong done to the latter. It could not be said that the plaintiff in the present case had been a party or privy to the contract, which had been entered into with Mr. Forbes only.

Evidence was given by the plaintiff which went to show that ice had been sold by Mr. Essai on the 16th, and that Mr. Essai was not recognised as holder of any stall or godown in the market.

In deciding the case his honour said the last question raised by the defence was the first he had to consider and decide—whether the plaintiff had any right to sue. He did not find, from the evidence or from any of the numerous letters produced by the parties, that the plaintiff had been ever recognised by the Municipality as the legal occupant of the godown, inasmuch as the rent bills were not in his name nor endorsed by him, he did not write to the Town Council, and it was not he who first complained by letter. That being so, he did not see how the plaintiff could demand compensation.

The suit was accordingly dismissed.

THE reason why so many are unable to take Cocoa is, that the varieties commonly sold are mixed with starch, under the plea of rendering them soluble; while really making them *thick, heavy indigestible*. This may be easily detected; *for if Cocoa thickens in the cup, it proves the addition of starch*. Cadbury's Coca Essence is genuine; it is therefore three times the strength of these Cocoas, and a refreshing beverage like tea or coffee. The most wholesome and nutritious of confections is far less consumed than it would were it not for the greatly adulterated articles sold under the name of chocolate. Every cake of Chocolate bearing the name of Cadbury is guaranteed to consist solely of pure Cocoa and white sugar. Maker to the Queen.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Hudson's Surprise Party, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Clan Alpine (s), from Jeddah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Ta Hongkong, for Singapore; and Nerbudda (s), Calcutta, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Rohilla left the dock on Tuesday, and the s. s. William Symington left yesterday.

NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.—There was a great falling off of receipts during the month of June last, which is attributable to a decrease in the grain and cotton traffic.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 15th September last shows an increase of Rs. 66,506, as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending 15th September last shows an increase of Rs. 77,322, as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

HYDERABAD VOLUNTEERS.—Captain M. P. Coode (Assistant Engineer P. W. D.), has obtained six months' leave. Honorary Captain A. C. Fraser, Paymaster (Assistant Superintendent of Police), has resigned his commission, as he is leaving the station.

SECUNDERABAD.—A correspondent writes:—Cholera having appeared in Chudderghat (Hyderabad), Residency Bazaar, the men of the H. S. F. have been prohibited from going there. In some native streets sanitation is cruelly neglected. All throughout the year cholera in an isolated form prevails.

THEFT OF PLANTS.—Babajee Ramjee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing small trees and valuable plants, in all fourteen in number and of the collective value of Rs. 50, from the garden of Mr. Nanabhoy Framjee Davur at Tardeo. The prisoner was arrested, while in the act of removing the plants, by the ramoosee in charge of the garden. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING A PILGRIM.—Goolam Hoosein Kadurbux was charged before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a cotton chuddur, a blanket, and a book, of the value of Rs. 10, the property of Sudeiden Fatorla, a pilgrim. The complainant, who is on his way to Mecca, is for the present putting up in the Jackaria mosque. On Tuesday evening he left the above articles to get some bread, and on returning he saw the accused marching off with them under his arm. The prisoner, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBERY OF PUBLIC MONEY AT GOA.—We learn from the *Ultramar* that defalcations have been discovered in the Public Works Department at Goa, and in consequence of which the Engineer, Silveira Lorena and the Conductor Castel Branco have been suspended for two weeks and two months respectively, and five overseers and two muccadums have been dismissed the service. The above punishment, it is added, will not screen the delinquents from criminal prosecution, if it be thought necessary.

STEALING A MAN'S PUGREE.—Roopa Rama was placed before Mr. P. Ryan, yesterday, charged with stealing a *pugree*, valued at Rs. 3, from one Custoorchund Sivanchund. The complainant, it appears, fell asleep on Tuesday night in a temple at Moombadavie, using his *pugree* for a pillow. On getting up an hour after, he missed his head-dress, which was found in the possession of the prisoner at Mandvee. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE APPROACHES TO GORAI ISLAND.—A correspondent informs us that a memorial is being circulated in Gorai, Salsette, to be presented to the Collector of the District (Tanna), praying that the recently built road running from the Dysur station of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway line to westward may be extended to the bank of the river, and that a similar road may be laid down on the other side of the channel. These roads, the memorialists urge, will do away with many inconveniences and hardships which are greatly complained of, and will tend to augment the ferry-boat toll that may be imposed.

A JUVENILE PICKPOCKET.—Muggon Mohon, a lad aged 12 years, was charged, before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday, with stealing a handkerchief and Rs. 8 from Mrs. Bibiana Pires. The complainant said she was at the Crawford Market on Tuesday afternoon, when a native policeman in plain clothes asked her if she missed anything. On examining her pockets, she found that her handkerchief, with Rs. 8 tied in one corner of it, had disappeared. The prisoner, who had been seen by the detective to take the handkerchief, was convicted, and ordered to receive half-a-dozen stripes, and to be taken back to the Reformatory, where he has been before.

CALCUTTA PORT IMPROVEMENTS.

IN an article on this subject, the *Englishman* writes:—

"The question of the site for the railway bridge across the Hugli does not appear to be yet finally settled, although the preliminary operations for building a bridge opposite the town of Hugli, twenty-three miles above the port, have been begun. The selection of this side has not carried with it the general approval of the mercantile community, the reasons which influenced Government not seeming at all conclusive. The choice of the Hugli site was a compromise between the conflicting interests concerned, and, like many compromises, it has hardly been satisfactory to any one of the parties interested. On the one hand, there was the demand for a bridge near Calcutta to give the traffic of the East Indian Railway direct access to Calcutta and communication with the railway which runs southward from it, and to make a central passenger station possible; and, on the other hand, there was the necessity for giving a connexion between the East Indian Railway and the Eastern and Central Bengal Railways as high up-country as possible, in order to provide for the transfer of general traffic and to cheapen the supply of coal for their working and for that of the other railways and steamers in Northern and Eastern Bengal. There was a clear case for the construction of two bridges, and there could be little doubt that it would pay to construct them; but Government was stingy, and a site about midway between the two points indicated was selected, which involves, on the completion of the bridge, the transfer of the whole of the through passengers and the bulk of the mineral traffic of the East Indian Railway for the whole length below the bridge junction to the Eastern Bengal Railway.** In the course of their deliberations, the Committee now sitting to inquire into the subject of the extension of the accommodation of the port, which was appointed by Government with the view of ascertaining whether there was no way of escape from the adoption of the conclusions arrived at by the other Committee, who, with important dissentients, in 1882 reported in favour of the construction of docks at Diamond Harbour, having arrived at the conclusion that a good site for docks could be found at Kidderpur found themselves face to face with the question whether the best site for a railway bridge had been selected, and they have decided—one member only dissenting, and on that account withdrawing from the Committee—that no scheme of port improvement can be complete without a railway bridge as close to Calcutta a possible, to connect the docks and railway on the east and west banks of the river. Without a railway bridge at Calcutta, they argue, any extension of railway communication in the direction of Midnapur, or of the districts south and west of Howrah, will be entirely cut off from all the conveniences to be provided in the proposed docks at Kidderpur, except by making a detour of about forty-two miles to cross by the bridge at Hugli. The Hugli site, as we have said, is too far above Calcutta to be of any use in working the port, and it is not far enough north to give the greatest benefit to the trade with Eastern Bengal. A bridge at Kulnah, the site originally proposed by Colonel Stanton, would much better serve the latter purpose. For the accommodation of traffic coming to Calcutta and the trade of the port the Committee entirely approve of the site advocated by Mr. Denham, the present Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway, and that is—Cossipur.** The Committee feel confident that with the constantly increasing traffic, should the bridge be built at Hugli, before many years have passed another railway bridge close to Calcutta will become an absolute necessity. They seem to think that if a bridge be built close to Calcutta it will serve both or the purposes for which bridge at Hugli is being provided; but here we cannot agree with them. To being the coal and other traffic intended for Northern and Eastern Bengal down by the East Indian Railway on the right bank of the Hugli to the bridge, and then take it up the left bank, would be as wanton a diversion of traffic as that which the proposal to make a bridge close to Calcutta is intended to avoid. There must be two bridges; and they should be as far apart as possible."

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

THE different buildings both on the maidan and attached to the museum are in course of rapid completion, and there is no question that they will all be ready some time before the opening ceremony in December. The over bridge which will connect the buildings on the maidan with the museum and the other sheds attached to it, is now in hand, and will be completed in another ten or twelve days. Mr. Dilworth, the representative of Great Britain, and the representative from Australia, have both left for India, and will arrive in Calcutta almost simultaneously. The lighting of the sections and Court attached to the museum has been made over to the Oriental Gas Company, and the museum and buildings on the maidan will be it up with the electric light. A small steam launch will shortly arrive from England, and this vessel will be placed in the tank adjoining the museum, and is intended for the amusement of visitors. At the end of the tank a large fernery or rockery will be created, and is intdnded to give accommodation to a varied assortment of ferns and ornamental shrubs from Australia. In the middle of the Victorian Court, and opposite the tank, a large mirror will be placed to reflect the tank and the fountain opposite, and band stands are being erected on both sides of the side tank. We have before described the marble days which will form the centre of attraction on the opening day. This dais is expected to arrive from Vienna in a few weeks, and Messrs. Lazarus & Co. of this city are now engaged in making a most magnificent purple and gold canopy which will be placed over it. Adjoining one of the courts is a long slip of land some three hundred feet long and twenty broad. Being a sort of "no man's land," it has been "annexed" and will be made into an enormous aquarium, with glass sides. This aquarium will be stocked with fish of all species, and will in itself be an object of much interest. Native artists are daily engaged in modelling life-size figures of all the varied races found in India. Several of these are now completed, and strike one as admirably finished and designed.—*Englishman*.

A telegram from Rangoon to a Calcutta paper states that an attempt is being made to get some good specimens of Burmese jewellery from the King's Palace, at Mandalay, on loan for display at the Calcutta Exhibition.

MR. JUSTICE NORRIS'S JUDGMENT IN THE PIGOTT—HASTIE CASE.

WE quote the following passages from Mr. Justice Norris's judgment in this case:—

Mrs. Walker is not before the Court except in the capacity of a witness. I don't think it any part of my duty to express my opinion of her letter. It is perfectly plain that letters of a similar character and similar description were written to other persons. Answers to these three letters were received by Mrs. Walker and copied by her, and the letters so copied, together with a note from herself to Mr. Hastie, were left at his residence on the 10th of November, 1882. Mr. Hastie read these communications, and I shall presently make some observation, on his conduct with regard to them. After he received them he read them, and he made the endorsements upon the outside of the manuscript, which he had received and forwarded the manuscript to Dr. Scott, the Convenor of the Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland, and it is in respect of that document so forwarded by Mr. Hastie to Dr. Scott, that this action is brought. Before referring to the document itself, and going through it, as it will be my very painful duty to do in detail, I wish to make some observations in consequence of observations which fell from Mr. Hastie during his conduct of the case. Mr. Hastie seemed to be under the impression that if a party in his position disclosed the writer of alleged libels, the person from whom he received them was absolved from blame, and was not liable in the eye of the law for the publication of the libels under those circumstances. I know, of course, that his learned council, who, at a later stage had the conduct of his case, would not have dreamt of putting forward any such contention, but it is well that it should be publicly known that, that is not the law. If this case had been tried by a jury, it would have been my duty to direct them as to what in law constitutes a libel, and they would then have to say under my direction whether the letters which Mr. Hastie forwarded to Scotland were, as a matter of fact, libels or not. I consider it a great misfortune, and a most deplorable circumstance that an action such as this cannot in this city be tried by a jury by even, if necessary, a special jury. I think it is much to be deplored that the task of deciding a case such as this should, under any conceivable circumstance ever be left to one man, however experienced, however thoroughly competent, however quiet, self-possessed, and reticent, even to such a man, I don't think that such a duty should even by the consent of the parties ever be left. I deeply deplore that the decision of this case has rested solely on me, and I do hope and trust that which has not unnaturally caused a vast amount of interest among many circles of this city will be brought under the notice of the Legislature, and bring them to pass a very short act, which shall have the effect of remedying this state of things. I apprehend that there cannot be any sort of opinion but that these letters are libels, and I think libels of a most gross character. Indeed, the learned Counsel has not for an instance attempted to dispute, but that these documents are libels. The suggestion (in Mr. Augier's letter) that at this institution over which Miss Pigott presided "nothing, good was seen or heard," that of itself was clearly, a libel on Miss Pigott. The learned Judge then alluding to the statements contained in the letter that a girl, a pupil in the school, had been unmercifully beaten, and the statement concerning the "poor Burmese lady" characterized them as about as bad a libel as could have been published on a person in Miss Pigott's position. Referring to the expression "125" is a . . . . . . The learned Judge said:—There can be no doubt whatever, whether the words were in the original or not, the letter has not been produced—that the word either written in the original or intended to be written was the word "brothel," and is it possible to conceive a viler or more outrageous libel upon Miss Pigott than this—that she, the Lady Superintendent of this Mission conducted it in a way which prevented no irregularities or vices in the establishment being known by having everything in order when visitors were likely to come; that she so grossly and wickedly failed in the discharge of her duty as to permit the place to be not a place for the careful motherly and parental culture and bringing up of children, but allowed the place to become a brothel? Having read the letters of Miss Gordon, Mrs. Oliver, and Mrs. Walter's letter to Mr. Hastie, the learned Judge continued:—That Mrs. Walker was to a certain extent, I would hope and believe, to a very considerable extent animated by a real desire to see this institution which she believed to be improperly managed, properly managed to see the abuses which she thought abounded there, removed, and to see the person whom she believed to be a person unfit to hold that position removed from it. But I must take the liberty to say that I cannot believe that the whole of her motive was a pure one. I cannot believe that she was entirely influenced by the defence of her beloved Church. It would be contrary to human nature to come to any other conclusion than that she must have been influenced by annoyance that her sister's charges had been put on one side by the ladies in Scotland. I desire to avoid saying anything which may give unnecessary pain to any party connected with this case; but I have to lead up to the observations which it is my duty to make regarding Mr. Hastie's conduct in forwarding this document to Dr. Scott. Upon the evidence it seems to me that, it was not simply and solely and purely to have the alleged scandals in connection with this Mission investigated by the people of Scotland which induced Mr. Hastie to send this letter. I cannot but think that the evidence shows that there was an indirect motive—a desire on Mr. Hastie's part, if not entirely to remove Miss Pigott from her position of Lady Superintendent of this Mission, and to introduce Miss Smail into her place; at any rate it was a desire to subordinate Miss Pigott to the Corresponding Board in Calcutta, of which he, Mr. Hastie, was a member, and by virtue of his position and rightly a prominent member. I don't think any candid and unprejudiced man can deal with that memorandum of Mr. Hastie of May, 1882, without being impressed beyond all shadow of a doubt, that Mr. Hastie had formed and ill opinion of Miss Pigott. I think that the evidence shows that he was smarting to a certain extent under rebuffs; I don't say his vanity, because that, perhaps, may be misconstrued, but that his pride was mortified, and that a condition of things had arisen between them, which animated Mr. Hastie in the desire either to get rid of Miss Pigott, or to place her under subjection and close subjection to the Orphanage, a lady with whom he was on very intimate terms?" I must now call attention to Mr. Hastie's endorsement on the letter which was sent to him by Mrs. Walker. The thing stated in the letters were acts on deliberate cruelty to children who were suffering from fits, a bad ill-regulated supply of food, insufficient clothing by day and night, general mismanagement of this institution, general incompetency, general want of oversight, extending to such an extent as to allow this institution to degenerate into a brothel. And beyond all these things suggestions in a letter that Miss Pigott was on too familiar terms with a native pleader of the High Court; that her flirtations with a married Scotchman were such as to give rise to talk in Calcutta; and Mr. Hastie himself admitted that, as far as the insinuations suggested, that with regard to Kali Churn Bannerjee were concerned, he meant to imply a great deal more, not only that there had been familiarity, but he meant to imply in that postscript that he had long been more than suspicious that there had been immoral relations between Kali Churn Bannerjee and Miss Pigott. I should have expressed no surprise if the jury had said there was evidence of malice and upon that evidence of malice had found a verdict for the plaintiff of very considerable damages. And an application for a new trial upon the ground of the verdict being against the weight of evidence, I should have been bound to say that I saw no reason for interfering with the verdict.

But the matter has assumed from the justification which has been pleaded a totally different complexion, and I now have to consider after as careful a consideration of the evidence, as I have been able to give to it in the interval which has elapsed since the case was closed on Thursday night until now, whether, on the whole, I ought to come to a conclusion that the evidence which has been adduced by the defendant in support of his plea of justification has been substantiated. Whether the evidence upon the whole is to be accepted or not, I could have wished much that a longer interval had been allowed me to go through this evidence, but I am sure that every one will understand that it was my desire to get rid of this matter as soon as possible. To remove either from one side or another, the feeling of apprehension and anxiety that would result from this case standing over until after the vacation, and I was animated by a desire which is perhaps one which I ought not publicly to mention, that the cause and object which many Christian men in this city have warmly at heart the cause of the Mission generally, especially of the Mission connected with the Scottish Church, which might have been very seriously injured, if I had delayed given judgment until after the holidays. The defendant attempts to justify all the allegations which are made in the letters sent by Mr. Hastie to Scotland, and also contained in his own postscript, I think I shall not do an injustice by the parties, if I say that those matters of justification may be divided shortly into four divisions. First of all, there is a question arising from the alleged relations between Miss Pigott and Mr. Wilson. There is a matter of justification arising from the alleged relations of Miss Pigott with Kali Churn Bannerjee. There is a matter of justification with regard to the alleged ill-treatment of the girls and there is the evidence in the matter of Mr. Hastie in his statement of disregard of social proprieties. Now, when the evidence given by Mr. Hastie, and given by other witnesses in the course of the case was first before me. I am bound to say that it did not seem to me to be such evidence as would justify Mr. Hastie in having written that he had observed a disregard of every social propriety. The evidence of which he spoke as justifying him in making that statement were the incident at Barrackpore Park which, upon the face of it at the time the evidence was given, appeared to me an incident of a very trivial character, hardly worthy of the consideration of the Court. There was the incident of Miss Pigott's alleged unlady-like conduct at Mr. Steele's. That was perhaps somewhat stronger and more deserving of consideration than the incident in Barrackpore Park, but that did not seem to be coupled with the other, a justification of Mr. Hastie's statement. There were a great number of visits of Miss Pigott to Mr. Wilson at his rooms in the General Assembly's Institution. This seemed to me, if coupled with the other two at first sight, quite insufficient to warrant a man in Mr. Hastie's position to say that there had been a total disregard of propriety. But, as I pointed out in the course of the case, if the evidence on the part of the defendant let me to come to this conclusion that Miss Pigott was an impure woman, and that she was not a virtuous woman and that her relations with Mr. Wilson and Kali Churn Bannerjee were relations of an immoral character, circumstances which at first sight appeared very trivial and hardly deserving of any consideration, subsequently viewed in the light of her character, and the revelations subsequently made, assumed a substantiality of grossness which at first sight they were devoid of or defficient in. * * I do not attach much importance to the incident of the *box-wallah*. It has left an impression of Mrs. Wheeler's mind, but I am bound to say it has not left the same impression on my mind. But I do attach very considerable weight to the Statement of Mrs. Wheeler regarding the employment of teachers whom she knew to be immoral women, and whom she told Miss Pigott, in so many words, were immoral. Miss Pigott's explanation of that matter seemed to me to be eminently unsatisfactory. She could not deny that she had seen Mrs. Wheeler, and that Mrs. Wheeler had made communications to her. But what was the nature of those communications, she could not remember. She was not even asked if she remembered receiving a letter from Mrs. Wheeler. Now, let me go on to another circumstance. It is admitted between Mr. Trevelyan and Mr. Gasper that, in the first place, Kali Churn Bannerjee was a very frequently—I might almost say a constant—visitor at this Mission Orphanage. It would have been impossible in the teeth of the evidence which has been called to deny the fact that he was frequently there. There is not an attempt on his part to deny that he was frequently there. Now, that being so, it is plain that there did arise, even having regard to the amount of publicity of life in this country in any house in Calcutta, as compared with our views of life in England,—there did arise the opportunity for these persons to have indulged in immoral intercourse, if they had so desired. Then, we find statements made by witnesses as to Kali Churn Bannerjee's being in Miss Pigott's bed-room; and these statements are not denied by Kali Churn Bannerjee, though he does say he was never in her bed-room alone. Kali Churn Bannerjee himself, of course, emphatically denies every allegation, every fact, every statement of any witness, the acceptance of which would lead any one to come to the conclusion that there were any acts of immoral character. Everything that stops short of that he admits; but every statement that would fix on him or Miss Pigott the stigma of having immoral connection with each other, he denies I do not attach much importance to Miss Gordon's statement about a figure going upstairs. She says she could not tell if it was a man or a woman; nor am I going to dwell at any length on the chastisements administered to girls at the Orphanage. Miss Gordon was cross-examined at considerable length by Mr. Jackson, the most of which was directed to the alleged beating. Miss Gordon also speaks in detail of the incident upon Sunday when Kali Churn Bannerjee was seen wearing the slippers; but I may say at once that on that matter I accept Mr. James's statement given the day before yesterday, and I am not prepared to say that there was any impropriety in what took place on that Sunday. I think, however, it would be a matter much to be desired that missionaries, whether Baptist, Independent, or Scotch, or Established, or Free, when they come to an establishment such as this on a Sunday, and are invited as weary wayfarers into the house of an unmarried lady, that they should induce her to lie down in her own bed-room, and give them seats or couches in her drawing room, and not that they should leave her in the drawing-room and occupy the bed-room themselves.

Eliza Mookerjee, goes back a very long time; but if what she states is true, then it may be said that if the person who in 1871 was capable of doing these things, which Mrs. Mookerjee says Miss Pigott did, it is some evidence from which to come to the conclusion that that person would do the same things in 1882. I pause upon Mrs. Mookerjee's evidence to say that I do not think it is evidence on which I ought to place much reliance. It is plain Mrs. Mookerjee had, as she considered, a real grievance against Miss Pigott, because she thought Miss Pigott had cruelly ill-treated her child. But there is the undisputed fact that Chunder Coomar Day lives in Amherst-street and in addition to Mrs. Mookerjee's evidence as to what was in the habit of taking place at this house in Amherst-street, we have the evidence of Mrs. Palmer. It is true that Mrs. Palmer, first said that this occurred in 1876, and one has to consider whether it is most probable that she has invented the story, or that she has confused the date. It has been shown that Miss Pigott was away from India from March 1875, till November, 1876; so when Mrs. Palmer fixes the date in 1876, she must be mistaken. She said it was in the warm weather, but she could not be certain of the date, but she believed it was 1876. I think it is most probable that it was in the warm weather of 1875, before Miss Pigott went home. Now, as Mrs. Palmer invented that story? She left the Orphanage, it is true; but she left with a character from Miss Pigott: and if Miss Pigott believed that Mrs. Palmer was a person words could not be trusted, she would have said so. I must now remark on the farce that was enacted on Thursday. It took the form of a theatrical display—I mean the calling of that so-called doctor to account for the non-production of the witnesses whose house this lady is said to have visited upon whose cot she is said to have been lying, and whose wife and daughter are sworn by Mrs. Palmer to have made certain communications to her. What these communications were, there is no evidence to show; but I think one may have a shrewd suspicion of what they were; and if he be a man who is entering into the sere and yellow leaf, if this memory is a treacherous one, and if he repeats questions a dozen times over, I do not know why—although there are difficulties in the way of bringing native ladies into court—I do not know why his wife should not have been brought here as native ladies are often brought into Courts of Justice. When this Baboo must have known that there was a stigma attaching to his character, and his wife must have known that there was a stigma on her character, which either he or his wife could have cleared up, and neither is called. All these things together are bound to leave an impression upon one's mind. Perhaps, any one isolated fact could not be worthy of much consideration; but when you add them up one by one, they must make an impression on one's mind.

Then, there is the evidence of Miss Humphreys that she saw a ship Captain stretched on a couch at 9 in the evening with Miss Pigott leaning over him. Now, that incident of the Captain's presence in the drawing-room at 9 o'clock in the evening is explained by Miss Pigott in this way. She says that at that time Mr. Acocks clergyman, with his wife, were living at her house. This was in 1871 or 1872. Now, Miss Pigott was in Court sitting there, when this statement, as to the ship Captain being in the drawing-room and calling again, was given in evidence; and in the cross-examination there was not a shadow or a suggesion to the effect that Miss Pigott had not received this ship Captain into her house, but that she gave permission to the lady and gentleman who were living with her to invite them, and then, after they had been invited, and she had made their acquaintance she continued to receive the visits of such of them as proved to be piousmen. The cross-examination was as to whether the ship Captain was not asleep, and as to whether Miss Pigott was not going too wake him up, nor as to how he came to be there, and as to the presence of this clergyman and his wife in the house. If there was any truth in the statement of the clergyman and his wife living there at all, the witness would have stated it; but not one single question was asked of witness in the matter. Then there was the evidence of Mr. Faulkner, and that, I think, concludes the evidence of the Mission ladies, the Zenana teachers, the matrons of the institution. Mrs. Faulkner says. (Reads evidence about Miss Pigott combing and brushing Mr. Wilson's hair.) Then I come to the evidence of the native pastor, Mr. Chuckerbutty. (Reads evidence about Kali Churn Bannerjee being in the bedroom.) No doubt this gentleman's evidence in relation to Kali Churn Bannerjee, and in fact with regard to Mr. Hastie's evidence concerning Kali Churn Bannerjee, should be received with modification. It is evident that Mr. Hastie is, as far as a Christian man and a clergyman can be, indignant at the language used towards him by Kali Churn Bannerjee,—it is evident that the iron has entered his soul, and it is plain that there is the bitterest possible feeling on Mr. Hastie's part towards Kali Churn Bannerjee. The correspondence which has been shown to have taken place in the course of the trial proves that; and I will further say that, that correspondence also shows in my judgment a recklessness of insinuation,—a recklessness as to giving pain, and a recklessness as to hurling epithets at people belonging to a different denomination on Mr. Hastie's part. But, for the same reason that I say Mr. Hastie's evidence, with regard to Kali Churn Bannerjee, should be received with caution, I say, so ought Mr. Chuckerbutty's, because, in addition to the antagonism between the Established Church and the Free Church, you have the fact that Mr. Chuckerbutty is to a considerable extent under Mr. Hastie's control. I don't think the incident at all worth alluding to; and only allude to it to say that I do not believe it operated in Mr. Hastie mind, one jot or tittle that when he was collecting a subscription for Mr Chuckerbutty, he was retaining him on his side. Mr. Hastie has been unwise in much he has done, I think, but he has not been dishonourable. It is a difficult process, that of estimating a witness's evidence; but I have tried to think what there is in Mr. Chuckerbutty's evidence that ought to be subtracted, from the sum total of his evidence; and having cast up this sum, I am led to ask the question—is it not on the whole substantially true, or is it a fabrication and invention? I cannot believe it is the latter. I cannot but believe that substantially this evidence is true. In Miss Pigott's denial of Kali Churn Bannerjee being there in his shirt and trousers, and it seems to me that, in regard to this, she has protested too much. Again Mr. Chuckerbutty says "I saw Chunder Doctor there. I saw him on one occasion in the Orphanage. He spoke to Miss Pigott and called her 'Mary.'" Now, both Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Mookerjee speak to Miss Pigott's going to the house in Amherst-treet. Are they corroborated at all? It seems to me to be the strongest evidence possible of the existence of extreme familiarity on the part of Miss Pigott towards this Baboo.

There are only one or two other witnesses to whom we need refer, and they were principally of a formal character. They were Major and Mrs. Walker and Dr. Bannerjee, who were called to prove that after Mr. Hastie received these communications he made enquiries concerning them. This evidence was brought to show there was *bona fides* on Mr. Hastie's part. I need not refer further to that part of the case. I am satisfied that these enquiries were made; but I am far from saying that they would prove *bona fides*. I think it is a great pity that Mr. Hastie should have sent these letters to a person whom he was not asked to send them to, and who has no concern with them. There is one other subject to which I ought to refer before going further. It was elicited by Mr. Trevelyan in cross-examination of Mr. Hastie, and he urged it—and there was force and vigour in what he said—*viz.*, that a man who would surreptitiously open another man's letter and send it, not to the original writer, but with no desire to do him any good, send it to his Ecclesiastical superior in Scotland,—the man who would violate one of the fundamental rules of the code of honour in this way, was a man on whose evidence no judge or jury ought to be asked to place implicit reliance. With regard to the opening of these letters, whether they were justified or not (I do not think they were) I must say other means might have been employed than intercepting Mr. Thompson's letter, and then sending the letter behind Mr. Thompson's back, and without his knowledge, to his Ecclesiastical superior in Scotland. I am bound to say I can well understand the tone of contempt with which Mr. Mookerjee said on Saturday: "Yes he tampered with four of my letters."

That, I think, is the evidence for the defendant, with one exception, and that exception is the evidence of Mr. Fish. Now, I approach the consideration of that evidence with great hesitation, and, I may say, with great disgust. But it must be dealt with. It is almost the keystone of the case,—the pivot on which almost the whole case must stand or fall. It is to be remarked that Mr. Fish was called by Mr. Hastie as a witness at a very early stage of this case, when the case was being conducted by Mr. Hastie in person. And Mr. Fish admitted to Mr. Trevelyan that at the time he was so called, indeed, so lately as the 6th September (he having been finally examined on the 8th) he had never said a single syllable to Mr. Hastie about the incident which he described. He was pressed at very considerable length by Mr. Trevelyan as to why he had not made the statement before. He was pressed by Mr. Trevelyan with great force on this matter and by Mr. Gasper, too—"How came it that you, professing to be a Christian man, should have been the witness of an indecency of this character and yet have continued to remain in familiar relations—intimate relations—with a man and woman whom you had seen committing this act of indecency? And he admitted, when I pressed him that he had no doubt that that incident, if it had not been preceded, had at any rate been followed by the commission of adultery on Mr. Wilson's part. Mr. Fish's explanation was that, as far as he knew, it was a matter which he had only witnessed himself; and if he had said anything about it, it would have been denied by Miss Pigott and Mr. Wilson himself, and that the peace and harmony of the Mission in which they were both interested would have been impaired, if not completely ruined; that it must have led to the retirement of one or other of them, and perhaps of both. Mr. Trevelyan further drew from him that he had not only met him at prayer meetings, but he was actually at a prayer meeting where Mr. Wilson took a part in leading the devotions of the persons who were assembled together. Well, I confess that Mr. Fish's conduct is difficult of explanation: and yet, upon the other hand, I am not at all sure that the majority of persons, unless they had a very considerable amount of moral courage and were content to face any storm which might arise, would not have acted as he did. I think it is to be deplored much and I think no one now regrets it so much as Mr. Fish himself; but astounding as his conduct is, and much in need of explanation, I am met with this; "Would it not have been much more extraordinary if he should have invented the whole story?" I cannot believe it that this story is a creature of Mr. Fish's imagination. I do not hesitate to say that I have struggled hard and earnestly to endeavour to disbelieve it. I would to God I could disbelieve it. I think, however, there was a great force in what Mr. Gasper said, that if Mr. Fish intended to invent it at all, the invention of something of a far simpler character than this would have answered his purpose as well. It does seem difficult to believe that a man would invent an incident of this description. Then, again, I have to consider whether Mr. Fish was broken down by cross-examination. I had thought it possible that it might have been suggested that it was a mistake of observation, that he might have seen her hand under the table, but that the thing was a mistake on his part; that turn was not taken. The case for the plaintiff is that it is an invention, that it is a lie; and not only that it is a lie, but that it is the result of a conspiracy between Mr. Hastie and Mr. Fish. I have tried in this case to say nothing more than it seemed to me my bounden duty to say. It may be that I have said some harsh things about Mr. Hastie in regard to this case. They were harsh; they were meant to be severe, because, in my humble judgment, they were deserved; but while I have said these things I should be utterly false to myself, and false to the opinion I have formed of Mr. Hastie from his demeanour throughout his trial if I thought he was a man who was capable of conspiring with Mr. Fish to invent a story like this, and then, to commit perjury of the most wicked and malignant description in the witness-box.

I cannot help calling attention to the fact that the presence of Mr. Mookerjee, and of his taking part in this preparation, was never hinted at during Mr. Fish's cross-examination; but it was reserved till Mr. Wilson came into the witness-box and produced his diary; and further there is this discrepancy between the evidence of Mr. Mookerjee and Mr. Wilson, that Mr. Mookerjee says Kali Churn Bannerjee was there, and Mr. Wilson does not say a word about Kali Churn Bannerjee. Another matter I have had to take into consideration in considering whether to accept the truth of Mr. Fish's statement is this, as it seems to me there was an entirely and unnecessary intercourse, and visiting, and familiarity between Mr. Wilson and Miss Pigott, there is nothing to account for it, that I can see. There may have been the greatest possible friendship of the purest conceivable character; but I cannot bring myself to believe that this friendship was of the purely platonic character which it is stated to have been. When I look at all the circumstances of the case Miss Pigott's going to the house for that last time that she might have a photograph on her mind of the appearance of Mr. Wilson's room in order to describe it to his wife, I am bound to say I do not accept it and cannot believe it, especially when she admitted to me shortly afterwards that she had been alone with him in his room only a few days previously when the recollection must have been as fresh in her mind as anything could have been. I will now refer very shortly to the evidence as regards Kali Churn Bannerjee. He has attempted to account for his frequent visits to the Orphanage by his regard. for Miss Pigot, his having to help her in various matters connected with her work, and having to stay to attend various meetings. All I can say is that I am not satisfied that his visits are at all satisfactorily explained. The evidence of his going there and going to her bed-room, satisfies me that his relations with Miss Pigott were not of a proper character. I must admit that at first I was very much struck with the way in which Kali Churn Bannerjee gave his evidence. It made at the time of the evidence-in-chief a great impression on me. That impression was much removed in cross-examination, and, of course, it was almost entirely removed by the piteous spectacle that Miss Pigott presented in the witness-box. But I ought to say with regard to the evidence of Kali Churn Bannerjee that a man of his position and experience, his knowledge of dealing with cases, and the opportunity he had of preparing himself for what he knew must be an ordeal, must be considered; and considering that his whole future was at stake, it would be paying a poor compliment to a talented Bengalee pleader of the High Court, taking into consideration the experience he has had, if he did not present a very creditable appearance in the witness-box. When a man has so much at stake as he has had, unless there are documents put before him, it very often happens that very little impression is made on such a man by cross-examination. A witness may leave the box unscathed by cross-examination, and yet leave an impression on the Judge or Jury that he has not been speaking the truth. I did, however, notice a certain unwillingness to meet my eye, and a wandering of the eyes over the spectators.

I think the defence has substantially succeeded, and the evidence of Mr. Wilson and Kali Churn Bannerjee has, on their own cross-examination, broken down; and what little firm superstructure there was remaining was entirely removed by the evidence of Miss Pigott. I am bound to say I cannot attach any importance to it. It was given in the most deplorable manner, and in a manner that left no doubt on my mind that it was not true. I have already said I am not of opinion that cruelty has been made out. There were gross charges which would entitle the plaintiff to a verdict unless they were completely justified by the defendant. He has failed upon one point,—one comparatively small point, in my judgment. I think his own counsel must admit in regard to the charge of beating a Burmese lady, there is no evidence whatever of that, and that would be sufficient to entitle the plaintiff to a verdict. I therefore, order that the defendant pay damages amounting to one anna, and that each party bear their own costs.

There was a slight attempt at applause by the crowd in Court which was immediately suppressed.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUDAN.

THE Egyptian newspapers give unfavourable reports of the state of affairs in the Soudan. According to intelligence from Suakin the rebels occupy entrenched positions in the mountainous roads leading to Berber and Kassala, where postal and telegraphic communication is interrupted. It is also stated that some chiefs who received a free pardon from the Khedive afterwards returned to the False Prophet. The Suez correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the Bedouins who recently attacked Sinkat appear to have been 2,000 strong. "They were instigated by emissaries from Mahomet Achmet, the Mahdi. Sinkat is a place on the mountains about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and fifty miles from Suakin. It is used as a sanatorium during summer by the Mussulman population of Suakin, who send their wives and children there, and at present great alarm is expressed as to their safety. It will be a most serious matter if the road to Khartoum is blocked by predatory marauding Arab tribes. This is the only practicable route to the south of the Soudan, and by it Government stores and supplies are continually going, as well as reinforcements. The Bashi-Bazouks despatched from Cairo to reinforce General Hicks have to be sent through the Suakin deserts in detachments, owing to the difficulty of obtaining water. When about as far as that part of the route which is in line with Sinkat the last batch found themselves deserted by their camel-drivers, who, it is said, went off with their camels. A gentleman, however, who arrived here by mail steamer on Saturday says the European population are in great trepidation, the Greeks going to the Governor and requesting arms."

ENGLISH GIRLS IN PARIS THEATRES.

THE following letter appears in the *Times*:—

Sir,—Returning last week from Italy, where I had been called to take charge of two out of six English orphan children, who had been found in the greatest destitution—nothing in the apartment in the shape of food or clothing, only the dead father, once a London merchant—among a heap of letters forwarded from Paris, I received a postcard, upon which was written in pencil:—"Fifty ballet girls left London last night for Paris. I know you will try to help them if you can. Some of them belong to the Theatrical Mission." We were soon in correspondence with the secretary of this mission Mr. C. E. Todd, who sent us the names of five of the girls, and of the theatre of which they were employed, and presented ourselves at the private entrance of the theatre trying to glean some information. After an encounter with one of the administration, who told us, "Leur adresse ne nous regarde pas—nous ne nous occupons que de leur service, tout le reste nous n'importe," we succeeded—not without needful courage—in groping our way to the back scenes of the theatre, where the rehearsal was taking place, and attracted the attention of a French girl, who, good naturedly, sent one of "les Anglaises" to us. She could not give the name of the street or hotel where they were lodging. They were 20, all told, at that theatre, of these 10 lodged together. She had scarcely uttered the words before she was summoned to her part. We were discovered and ordered out in language less polite than expressive of our being their for some unlawful purpose. We left a pencilled note with the *concierge*, asking her to give it to the girls as they left the theatre. This note contained our address, an invitation to them to tea on Sundays, and a promise to come for all who would accept of it. We received in return by post a printed card of the hotel at which they lodged, with a pencilled line saying that seven of them would be glad to come. Sunday afternoon found us at their hotel, of very doubtful character, seated with our young friends in a dirty back room, for which they were paying an exorbitant price. Two others asked if they might come too; all were glad to escape for a few hours from their surroundings and to tell of their difficulties and dangers. We were surprised to learn that the agent who procured them the engagement claims 1s. in the pound out of all their earnings. With scanty means, not knowing a word of the language they buy the poorest food at the dearest price. With only those about them who watch for their fall it is easy to foresee the end, for they must live, and it is but a matter of time how long the struggle will last that they may do so honestly. After a substantial tea—and they were hungry—our conversation turned upon the late earthquake at Ischia, when one of them asked with a significant shudder, "Were the theatres going?" We spoke of the awfulness of sudden death and the only ground of safety. Five of them were evidently much impressed, and did not conceal their anxiety to know more of these things. Almost simultaneously they intreated, "Can't you make a home for us, ever so simple, and let us come and live with you? We shall be lost where we are. We want you to care for us. We need a friend." Two of the elder girls said, "We all want want to come. Will you help us? We can only say, thank you, thank you, from our hearts." The next day we sought an apartment in a locality within a reasonable walk from their theatre, and

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found one. This apartment has many advantages; it will just accommodate 10, and cost £80 a year, exclusive of taxes. We have taken it; it is to be clear for us by the 20th of next month. We hope soon to have it furnished and our young friends installed. There will be a good-sized sitting and dining room, and with a trustworthy woman in charge we shall provide them comfortable meals, so necessary for these young creatures in their unhealthy, over-strained, artificial life. Not a day has been lost in furnishing the apartment, for it is evident that the girls—cannot hold out much longer. And we must not forget that they may listen to other voices than ours. In a city where one sees on every side the costliness of sin, shall it be said that we lacked the means to form a home for its speedy prevention? Your obedient servant.

ADA M. LEIGH.

77, Avenue Wagram, Paris, Aug. 25.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette.*)

MR. QUINTON'S Speech continued:—The Bill accepts the existing system of district boards in the North-Western Provinces, and provides them with local boards as agents acting under them. But in thus giving hands to the district board with which to do its work we are told that the Bill has deprived the district board of its head. The meaning of this is that the chairman of the district board will no longer be necessarily an official appointed by Government, but may under certain conditions, be elected by the board itself. Those conditions, however, afford ample security against evil results from so moderate a change. In the first place, a district board must, at a meeting of not less than three-fourths of its whole members, determine whether the chairman shall be elected or be appointed by the Local Government. The condition requiring an attendance of three-fourths of the whole members, although an effective safeguard against hasty or partial elections, seemed, to me at any rate, to be unduly stringent. But, after the careful consideration given to this question by the Local Government, and as local experience shows that this safeguard can be practically carried out in the North-Western Districts, I think that no true friend of self-government should withhold his assent from a condition which those best acquainted with the North-West believe to be requisite for the successful working of self-government in those Provinces. The second safeguard consists in the circumstance, that, when a chairman has been elected, the approval of the person so selected rests with the Local Government, and in the event of an unsuitable election, the Local Government shall appoint as chairman such person as it thinks fit. The third safeguard resides in the right reserved to Government of nominating a portion of the members of the local board, not exceeding one-fourth of the whole. The fourth safeguard is to be found in the provision that every resolution passed by a district board shall within ten days be forwarded to the magistrate of the district. A fifth safeguard rests in the efficient but well-guarded powers of inspection' suspension and control vested in the Commissioner of the division and eventually in the Local Government. I do not think that any one can carefully read this Bill without coming to a conviction that its provisions represent the best results of local experience, and that they take ample security against any dangers which might arise from the increased responsibilities now assigned to the district board. "Those responsibilities are of a very real character. The list of duties made over to the district boards include much of the daily work of rural administration. The evils of the undivided responsibility borne by Indian officials have long been recognised, and have received fresh illustration in the most able of popular accounts of India by Mr. J. S. Cotton, which has just reached this country. But, in regard to the duties and powers of district boards, this Bill has been based on the past experience of district officers in the North-West, not upon theories or first principles. The construction and maintenance of public roads, wells, waterworks and certain local buildings; the management and inspection of schools, hospitals, markets, cattle-pounds, staging-houses and public ferries; the regulation of encamping grounds for travellers; the licensing of State carriages; the conduct of local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience; and the relief of the people in time of scarcity of famine, are among the duties entrusted by the Bill to the district boards, under rules and conditions to be laid down by the Local Government. Some of these duties have already been conducted by district boards; but hereafter the district boards will have an inducement to efficiency and economy which they did not possess before. For any balance unexpended at the end of the year from the sums allotted to them by the Local Government will no longer be swept back into the Provincial Treasury. Such balances will form a fund to enable the district board still more efficiently to carry out its duties; and the more economically it performs its work each year, the better will be its financial position at the beginning of the next. With the responsibility for many branches of the rural administration will come I believe, an increased appreciation of the difficulty of the task. The British Government has, during the past twenty years, accepted responsibilities for the continuous welfare of its subjects which no previous Government of India admitted. The State now interposes its efforts between the calamities of nature and the people. When it fails in its almost insuperable task, the people are apt to blame—not the calamities of nature but—the efforts of the State. No one has so clearly described the result o this condition of things as the present Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. 'Cholera, famines and great sea-inundations,' writes Sir Alfred Lyall in one of his brilliant essays, 'when they are not made the text of invectives against the British Government, do at least, in some confused way, bring upon it great discredit; not apparently from the idea that the gods are angry with the Government, but upon the dim feeling that the Government has undertaken the gods' business and is breaking down.' The best remedy for such a state of things is to make the people themselves share the difficulty of the task; and I believe that the Bill to be passed to-day for the territories over which Sir Alfred Lyall presides is the most important legislative step yet taken in that direction. "We have lately heard much of the great influence exercised by the small but highly educated Native communities in the towns. It is complained that this influence is altogether disprportionate to the number of the persons who wield it, or to the pecuniary stake which they have in the country. Without pronouncing as to the justice of this view, I think that the present Bill affords a new and valuable guarantee against the evil complained of. For this Bill creates effective mouthpieces for public opinion outside the great towns such as the rural population never possessed before. Public opinion exists in the village as it does in the town; but under previous Indian Governments the village was separated by wide untraversed tracts from the ruler. This separation has stamped itself in the language of the people. The terms for the village and its internal life are almost everywhere taken from the Vernacular Indian speech; but beyond the village stretched the Persian *zilá* or district, and beyond the *zilá* the Persian *subáh* or Province, whose capital formed the residence of the remote Government or Persian *sarkar*. My hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill has mentioned that the language to be used by the local boards is a burning question at the present day; that is to say, whether the language is to be the Native Hindi of India, or the naturalised Urdu derived from its former foreign rulers. He deals, I think, very wisely with that question. But the Bill which he has to-day conducted to a successful issue goes to the root of the evil which bequeathed to us this and similar difficulties in the rural administration. In Iian history discloses scarcely anything of the nature of a political institution between the village and the Central Government, and after the downfall of each successive dynasty the village alone survives, raising its head above the waste of anarchy like the Lower Bengal hamlets in time of flood. This absence of cohesive institutions has always been a source of political weakness in India. The present Bill and the series of measures to which it belongs takes the village, the indestructible unit of the Indian social system, and links it to the Central Government. My hon'ble friend has truly said that the progress of local self-government must at first be slow. But the progress, such as it is, will be steadily in the right direction. The peasant landholders and the village, heads will be represented on the local board. The local boards will, either directly or by election, constitute the district boards; and the district boards will be in immediate communication with the responsible representatives of the Government. The old indestructible element of organization in India, the village, will no longer stand out as a solitary unit, but will be incorporated into a well-knit system of rural administration. "I think the Local Government of the North-Western Provinces, as well as the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, is to be congratulated on the passing of this measure. I believe it to be an honest effort to carry out the policy of local self-government laid down in your Excellency's Resolutions, and to carry out that policy with due safeguards against the risks which must attend all administrative changes in India."

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor said:—My Lord, I was not aware that any difficulty had arisen in regard to the control and management of schools made over to local bodies. No mention of any such difficulty has been made to the Committee, and therefore I have not come prepared to discuss the principle. The question, however, should be made clearer; but if it is meant that a pledge should be given that the clause in the Bill should apply only to Government and in no respect to aided schools,—that is to say, that the examinationis should be conducted by Provincial and not Local establishment,—I sincerely trust no such pledge will be given. As far as the Punjab is concerned, I propose to give certain powers to aided schools as well as to local bodies; and I think that the clause in the first part of section 24 of the Bill provides an ample check against any arbitrary orunwise interference with aided schools. Altogether the matter is one which should be left to the discretion of the Local Government." The Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley said:—My Lord, I cannot anticipate the answer which my hon'ble friend Mr. Quinton will give to the question asked him by the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter in regard to the control and management of aided schools, but I am of opinion that it is undesirable that any definite pledge should be given in their case. It seems to me that there is a principle underlying the question which may enable the Local Government to come to a decision in the matter; and that is that where schools are in the main private institutions, they can only be called public in consideration of the grants-in-aid they receive. Where, for instance, bodies or associations have invested time and money in starting a school on the faith of a grant-in-aid, there is a *primâ facie* reason for not making over such schools to local bodies without the consent of those bodies and associations I think that might be the guiding principle, but at the same time it would be unsafe to give anything like a definite pledge.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton:—The question raised by my hon'ble friend Mr. Hunter is no doubt one reasonably suggested by the wording of section 24 of the Bill, and, as it also arises in the Municipal Bill, I shall deal with both at the same time. It was found impossible to law down by law a precise classification of the schools which should be placed under the control and administration of the boards, and the decision was accordingly left to the Local Government, while we indicated by a general qualification in the section the principles on which such decision should be based. The section runs—'Every district board shall, so far as the funds at its disposal will permit, but subject to such exceptions and conditions as the Local Government may, from time to time, make and impose, provide among other things for the establishment, management, maintenance and visiting of schools. It was not the intention that boards should have anything to do with schools other than those maintained or aided from the district or municipal funds. Schools which in future accept grants-in-aid from boards will of course be bound by the conditions on which such grants are given, and must make their own terms. Schools which at present receive grants-in-aid from Provincial funds are in a different position. Government may find it convenient to transfer the charges for such grants-in-aid to the funds of the boards; but, as the schools were often established on the faith of the continuance of the grants-in-aid by Government as stated by my hon'ble friend Sir Steuart Bayley, the latter would doubtless, before taking action, we presume, consult the wishes of the managers of the institutions, and, if they objected to being rendered subject to the control of the boards, would probably either not make the transfer at all, or attach to it such exceptions and conditions as would satisfy the reasonable objections of the proprietors or managers of the schools. I cannot give any assurance beyond this. We have left the matter to the Local Governments with every confidence that the discretion will not be abused.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert said:—My Lord, we are much, indebted to our hon'ble friend Mr. Quinton for the great care and skill with which he has conducted this measure through Council, and for the fulness of his explanation. It clearly appears from what he has said that, in framing the details and the principles of this measure, we have adhered as closely as possible to the views and suggestions expressed by the Local Government; and I have every reason to believe that this measure will lay down the lines of a useful and effective system of local self-government. To what has been already said, I need only add a very few words, and those will be in explanation of the financial clauses of the Bill. In defining the funds and sources of income to be placed at the disposal of Local Boards we have endeavoured to keep in view three considerations. Firstly, for the purpose of securing the requisite amount of elasticity in the adjustment of Provincial and Local expenditure, we have found it necessary to reserve to the Local Government a certain amount of discretion with regard to the funds to be allotted. We have done this by inserting in section 38 of the Bill a clause which makes all sums which may from time to time be allotted to the district fund subject to certain conditions to be imposed by the Local Government. Secondly, it has been thought desirable to give the Local Government, by express words, the power of reserving from the Local Rates Fund such amounts as may be necessary for expenditure on such objects as the maintenance of the village and road police and the district post; the construction, repair and maintenance of lunatic asylums; the registration of traffic; and any other matter tending to promote the welfare of the district which it is in its opinion necessary to place under provincial and not under local administration. We have provided for this by a sub-section, which will be found in section 56 of the Bill, which amends the Local Rates Act of 1878. These reservations will be found in specific or in general words in the introductory part of the section of the Act; and, whilst conferring these powers, we hope and believe that the discretion so reserved will be exercised in accordance with fixed rules, and in such a manner as not to cripple the independence and responsibility we intend to give to local bodies. I have to express my entire concurrence in the principle of leaving unexpended balances in the hands of those bodies. Lastly, those local bodies should pay the expenses of such services as may be rendered to them, and we have accordingly provided that the district fund is to be charged with them.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BENGAL.

COOL RAILWAY CARRIAGES.—Those who are obliged to go on long railway journeys in the hot weather will be glad to hear there is some prospect of obtaining relief for their sufferings, and that Railway Companies are making some attempt to prevent their carriages from being turned into ovens to bake their unfortunate occupants. Dr. Temple Wright, who officiated as Civil Surgeon at Nagpore during the late hot weather, sent to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway an abstract of the daily weather returns of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India for the season of 1883, showing the temperature at all the principal stations on the railways between Bombay and Calcutta. As these sometimes rose to 118° F. in the shade, it may be imagined how little protection from the sun was afforded by a railway carriage, especially as no attempt whatever is made to cool certain carriages on the G. I. P. Dr. Temple Wright pointed out that the risk of heat-apoplexy might be materially reduced by adopting Davies's patent cooling apparatus, invented by Mr. C. M. Davies, Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent of the Nagpore and Chattisgurh State Railway. We now hear that an officer of the G. I. P. Company has been deputed to confer with Mr. Davies on the subject, with a view to its adoption next hot weather on that line. The mode of its action cannot be understood without diagrams; suffice it to say that it is equally efficacious when the train is in motion and when it halts; but the public will soon have an opportunity of seeing it in operation, for Dr. Temple Wright is sending a working model of a railway carriage fitted with Davies's patent to the Calcutta Exhibition, the Surgeon-General having accepted a collection of his inventions to exhibit in the Medical Department.—*Pioneer.*

MADRAS.

THE TELEPHONE AT BANGALORE.—Mr. Goodwyn of the firm of Messrs. Ben Ashley and Company of Bombay, is at present trying to connect the Pettah station in the city of Bangalore with the Manager's Office, a distance of about a furlong. This is merely an experiment, in order to give the Dewan an idea of the uses and advantages of Telephonic Agency. No decided step has yet been taken in this Province in this direction, but we understand that the Telephone will soon be general, introduced in the Mysore Territory.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

BANGALORE *versus* MADRAS.—The first of what is intended to be an annual series of matches between these stations were played at Bangalore on the 13th, 14th and 15th instant. The cricket match was won by Madras by 186 runs. The tennis match was drawn; Messrs. Arbuthnot and King for Madras beating Colonel A. T. Cox and Mr. Hudson for Bangalore by 2 sets to 1, but a pair of the latter station beat Messrs. Wedderburn and Orman of Madras by 3 sets to love. The double billiards was won for Madras by Colonel Prendergast and Mr. Salmon who beats Colonels A. T. Cox and McInroy. Time did not allow for the single games at tennis and billiards and for the racquets to be played.—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

LA MARTINIERE BALL AT SIMLA.—The ex-pupils of the Calcutta and Lucknow La Martiniere School gave a ball last Friday night at the Assembly-rooms, Simla, in honour of the founder of those excellent institutions, General Claude Martin. The rooms, were very kindly lent for the occasion by Lord William Beresford, and the arrangements for the evening were all that could be desired. Judging from the large number of blue rosettes and sashes, with which ex-pupils were decorated, it was surprising how large a number of ladies and gentlemen at Simla had been connected with either one or the other of the schools, and it will be gratifying to the Professors and others interested in the schools to learn of the cordiality with which old school-mates met to recall old associations, and that though many had long left their school books behind and entered on life, they had still a lively and grateful recollection of their Alma Mater, and could on Founder's Day renew old friendships of boy and girlhood's days. Dancing was kept up till a late hour, and all seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly in spite of the floor, which might certainly be improved, if not renewed.—*Pioneer.*

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LANDAUS, canoe and angular designs, fitted with patent folding apparatus, by which a lady can open and close the carriage from inside.

STANHOPE and MAIL-PHAETONS.

Do. forming STANHOPE and WAGGONETTES.

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PALANKEEN COACHES, single and double venetianed.

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DOG-CARTS, 4-wheeled sporting, open spaired or panelled varnished or painted.

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WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."
ASK FOR WELLS' "Rough on Corns." As. 6, p. 1. Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

NOTICES.

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THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

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SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention; Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.
ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. 40 do. ... „ 750
Do. fo 6 are lights of 2,000 Candles, each. „ 1,200
Do. 8 do. 500 do. .. „ 1,200
Do. 20 do. 500 do. .. „ 2,000
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than an other Carbons.
JABLOCH KOFF CANDLES improved-make
Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.
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ESS. YLANG YLANG, FRANGIPANYS
GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET, VIOLET
POWDER, FLORIDA WATER, BROWN
WINDSOR SOAP,
Sold everywhere.
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade Mark,
J. & E. ATKINSON.
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STEEL BOILERS.
DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND,
ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON
With rivet holes drilled by special system
DANIEL AD MSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,900 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.
ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.
Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME [1851

SHARE LIST WILL CLOSE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1883.

ILITHORAI AND KARTARY GOLD MINING COMPANY, Ld.

CAPITAL Rs. 3,00,000.

First issue of Rs. 1,50,000, in 1,500 Shares of Rs. 100 each, of which 750 are reserved for vendors, 350 have already been applied for, and subscriptions are now invited for the remaining 400 Shares.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Rs. 10 per share on application, Rs. 40 on allotment, and the balance at the discretion of the Directors.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:—F. BELL, R. STANES, and two others to be chosen by Shareholders.
No Directors' f es till the Mine pays.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. COWDELL, WOOLLEY & WINTERTON, Ootacamund.

BANKERS & SECRETARIES:—Messrs. STANES & Co. OFFICE:—COONOOR.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of ACQUIRING the ILITHORAI and KARTARY PROPERTIES, with machinery erected thereon, for the sum of Rs. 1,000,000 (being actua cost to vendors) and to provide Rs. 50,000 for working expenses. Shouid expe ted good results necessitate the erection of heavier machinery, in order to work both properties efficiently, a second issue of 1,500 shares wi l be made, and shareholders of 1st issue will be entitled to shares of 2nd issue at par.

Ilithorai:—A persistent reef has been exposed and opened out to a depth of 40 ft., a battery of 10 head stamps has been erected and some 450 tons of quartz crushed.

Unselected surface stone gave ·12 grs. free gold per ton.

Unselected stone at 40 ft. depth gave 1 dwt. 12 grs. free gold per ton, showing decided improvement at the greater depth. A tunnel is now being cut to strike the reef 200 ft. below surface and has already been driven 200 ft.

Kartary:—Some work has been done on this property and the reef opened out at various points. The stone here is exceedingly rich and 22½ tons have been carted to and treated at the Ilithorai Mill, with the following good results:—

1st crushing 11 tons	yield of free gold per ton 5 dwt. 1 gr. yield of gold from concentrates..... „	12 gr.
	per ton 5 dwt. 13 grs.	
2d crushing 11½ tons	yield of free gold per ton 7 dwt. 14 gr. yield of gold from concentrates... „	12 grs.
	per ton 8 dwt. 2 grs.	

It is to be noted that the public are asked to subscribe only after results have proved highly encouraging, and gold in more than paying quantities has been obtained from one of the Mines. The special extrinsic advantages of the properties are also considerable. The climate is healthy and the mines are in proximity to the station of Coonoor, whilst the communications are good. There is abundance of labour and ample water supply, a river running through both properties. The enterprise is not burdened with heavy preliminary outlay in the shape of exaggerated values paid to vendors, promotion money, Directors' fees, a home board and other heavy expenses which have been detrimental to the success of other Indian Mines. The present Company may therefore claim to start with more than an ordinary chance of success.

Competent Engineers have reported most favorably on both these properties (see prospectus), and with the important n tural advantages of water, sufficient by means of a turbine, to drive 30 head of stamps in the driest weather, it is estimated that 3 dwts. per ton will pay.

Cultivation:—Blue gums are being freely planted out on the Kartary land, and it is proposed to plant Cinchonas and Blue Gums on Ilithorai, next season, which may in time be expected to yield a considerable item of income.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be had on application to the BANKERS and SECRETARIES Messrs. STANES & Co., COONOOR, COIMBATOR and BEYPORE, and FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not oo much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* curde me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

MOTHER SWAN'S WORMS YRUP.
INFALLIBLE, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. As. 10 B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents for India.

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STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
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ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS, &c.

WE are prepared to execute orders for PLAIN or ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS and SINGLE CASTINGS up to 7 tons in weight.
AGENCY:—We have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Bombay, Western India, Punjab, and North-West Provinces, for Messrs. J. and H. GWYNNE's INVINCIBLE PUMPS and PUMPING MACHINERY.
We are represented by Messrs. GEO. ALLAN & Co., 10, Austin Friars, London, through whom we are prepared to import by wire, Machinery, Rolled Beams, &c., not available in Bombay.
Mr. GEORGE ALLAN, M.I.C.E., whose long experience in connection with India is well known, affords a sufficient guarantee that orders entrusted to us will be carefully executed.
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OFFICE—28, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.,
BOMBAY.

RIPON IRON-WORKS,
FRERE-ROAD,
NEAR PRINCE'S DOCK,
BOMBAY.

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The most modern and improved MACHINE TOOLS and Appliances are employed throughout, thus ensuring the greatest accuracy of workmanship, combined with economy and despach.
Special care is exercised in the selection of all iron for structural work and forgings.
The Foundry Departments are specially under the supervision of our MR. COUPER, whose castings are favourably known in India, and we are in a position to execute every class of Foundry work up to twenty tons, including Cylinders, Rollers and Loam Castings of all kinds, and we willingly submit tests of the quality of Iron used.
Castings of Brass, Phosphor Bronze, and Stones Metal as may be required.
Import orders entrusted to us will be carried out with promptitude, and we have secured such terms as will compare favourably with the usual rates, while we guarantee the quality.
We are prepared to submit Designs, make out Plans and Estimates, and give quotations for all descriptions of Machinery and Iron Structures, and undertake their importation, manufacture or erection.
All orders entrusted to us have our immediate personal supervision.
DONALD, HENESEY & COUPER.

"THE IMPERME BLE."
PATENTED AND REGISTERED.
WATERPROOF, AIR-TIGHT, DUSTPROOF.

A USEFUL novelty are the IMPEREMABLE metal KEYLESS Watches just imported by us. They will no doubt prove a great boon in a country like India where nothing can be kept safe from dust; and especially useful to Ship officers, Pilots, Divers and to all persons whose daily occupations expose them to dust, damp, &c. They are guaranteed
WATERPROOF
and are therefore also
DUSTPROOF.
To illustrate the correctness of our assertion a few of these Watches are kept going under water at our establishment, where they may be inspected at any time. No Watch will be sold unless it has been tested under water for at least 2 days.
The works of these Watches are of excellent quality, Patent Lever Escapement, and can be thoroughly recommended as correct time-keepers. Guarantee 2 years. Price Rs. 35. No discount.
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WATCH MANUFACTURERS & JEWELLERS,
LOCLE, BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld. THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld. THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld.
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ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, BOILERMAKERS, &c.,
TELEPHONE Nos. Head Office ......30, Works..........74
WORKS—CARNAC BUNDER, BOMBAY.
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TELEPHONE Nos Prince's Dock.....9

HAVING taken over these old established Works, till now carried on by Messrs. FRASER & MILLER, we are prepared to submit Designs and Estimates for Roofing of all kinds—Girders, Bridges, Markets, and other open buildings. All work carried out under experienced European supervision.
WROUGHT IRON FORGINGS of all sizes.
IRON CASTINGS up to 15 tons, under experienced European supervision.
BRASS and PHOSPHOR BRONZE CASTINGS made to pattern or plan.
ROLLED IRON BEAMS of any section. Those sizes not in stock imported in seven weeks.
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"ROBEY" PATENT FIXED ENGINE and BOILER, as used for Electric Lighting, Ginning Factories, &c., 16 H. P. in stock.
CONTRACTORS' HAND AND STEAM PUMPS.
IRON BRIDGES, ROOFING, GIRDERS, and all kinds of manufactured iron work made and erected in any part of India.
BAR PLATE, GALVANIZED CORRUGATED and PLAIN SHEET IRON, COPPER and MUNTZ METAL SHEETS and BAR SPELTER, BLOCK TIN, PHOSPHOR BRONZE INGOTS, (all numbers) always ready.
ENGINEERS' MACHINE TOOLS, such as Lathes, Drills, Planing and Shaping, Chatwin's Taps and Dies in sets or loose; Spanners, shifting and solid; Hand Tools of all kinds in sets or separately.
GAS and WATER PIPES both Wrought and Cast Iron, of any size supplied to order.
HORIZONTAL ENGINES, by Robey and Co., and Ruston, Proctor and Co., 12 to 20 H. P. in stock.
MORTAR MILLS and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS
STEAM LAUNCHES.—Designs and Estimates submitted for any size and to suit any requirements, built of either Teak, Iron, or Steel, Screw or Paddle, Speeds up to 16 knots according to size.
ELECTRIC BELLS and APPLIANCES supplied and erected.
Our ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE (one of the most complete that has yet been issued in India) will be ready next month, when it will be sent to CONSTITUENTS on application.
FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

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INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
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TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the and safest Securities, now amount to
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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS, KEROSINE OIL also covered.
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REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,000
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1871 .... £2,196,972 15 8 | 1881 .... £4,673,299 5
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Agents Royal Insurance Company,
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The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 3,750,000

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BEETLES, insects, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." As. 6 p. 1. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

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